

# THE U.F.A.

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CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 15th, 1930

No. 10.



HON. GEO. HOADLEY  
AGRICULTURE AND HEALTH  
1921-1930



HON. IRENE PARLEY  
MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO  
1921-1930



HON. K. G. REID  
TREASURY AND  
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS  
1921-1930



HON. W. W. SMITH  
RAILWAYS AND  
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1921-1930



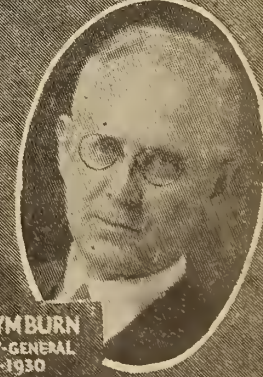
HON. J. E. BROWNLEE  
PREMIER, PROVINCIAL SECRETARY AND  
MINISTER OF LABOR



HON. PERREN BAKER  
EDUCATION  
1921-1930



HON. O. L. MCPHERSON  
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THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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## EDITORIAL

5

### THIS "ONE MAN GOVERNMENT"

In seeking grounds for criticism of the U.F.A. administration, some political opponents are wont to describe it as a "One Man Government." Thus while they pay tribute to the ability and efficiency and capacity for large public affairs of the Premier, they would make even this admission the basis for complaint. In this they do serious injustice to the Cabinet who have been responsible now these many years for the carrying on in its several Departments of the vitally important public business of the Province.

Naturally, responsibility and public credit for all the acts of the Government, their successes and achievements, does rest with and revolve around the Minister at their head. It is he who speaks for the Government, who presents to the public their common policies. And the better the Government, the more outstanding must its leader become in the eyes of the public. Success and efficiency in the various Departments brings credit to the Premier who is at the head of all. The manifestations of confidence in the Premier—in fine, the very basis upon which the theory of "One Man Government" is built up—are actually evidence that the Government he leads is a *good Government*.

It is interesting to note, as readers who have followed the recent course of Ontario politics are well aware, that the Ferguson Government in that Province have been subject to very similar criticism to that which

is today offered in Alberta in respect to the Brownlee administration, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Ferguson, like the Premier of this Province, is surrounded and supported by able Ministers.

The cry of "One Man Government" will not get the opponents of the Alberta Government very far. As every citizen who has had contact with Provincial affairs knows well, the policies of the Government of which Mr. Brownlee is the head are the result of the considered judgment not of one man only, but of a Cabinet; and not of a Cabinet only, but of the U.F.A. representatives and of the Legislature as a whole. For no Government have ever been more inclined to consider all matters brought before them on their merits, and without resort to old-fashioned "wangling" to score political points. It is this breadth of outlook and fairness of judgment—a fairness to which opponents themselves have paid tribute—that is at the root of much of the success which the present Government have achieved, and, combined with recognized capacity in Departmental administration and the admittedly high qualities of their leader, has merited and won the confidence, as we believe will be shown at the polls, of an overwhelming majority of the citizens of this Province.

\* \* \*

### BASIS FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

We doubt whether the Alberta farmers and farm women whose creation of the "Citizenship Pool" made possible the return of the U.F.A. Government in 1921 and 1926 fully realize how much the democratic force they built up has contributed to the public welfare. Without such an organized force behind them, freeing them from the necessity of operating political machinery, no Government, however well intentioned, honest and public spirited, could have given to the Province the efficient, and non-partizan administration of public affairs which it has been given during the past nine years.

Without large campaign funds, raised by levies upon the interests which hope to benefit by legislation or through administration, no political party formed upon the older plan has ever been able long to survive. Every general election has of necessity been preceded by the accumulation of campaign funds, raised in large amounts from supporters—in many cases no doubt from supporters who have no ulterior motive, but in others from interests which expect to receive a return on their outlay in concrete advantages. In other words, under the old party system, control of government tends to drift into the hands of a powerful few. In Alberta the U.F.A. has changed all that. The change has made for efficiency in every department of Government, and a greater degree of fair play for all the people. It has been appreciated not only by the farmers who made

(Continued on page 6)

# Premier Brownlee Issues Message to the Electors of Alberta

Some of the Issues in the Forthcoming Election—Experience vs. Inexperience—The Government's Record

AS a general Provincial election has been called for the 19th day of June, I feel it is desirable to place squarely before the electors of the Province some, at least, of the issues which the electors must decide.

THE first issue is that of "experience versus inexperience" in the administration of Provincial affairs for the next legislative term. On the one hand a Government is seeking re-election which has conducted the affairs of the Province for nine years with admitted success. Within the past two years it has solved, to the complete satisfaction of all shades of public opinion, the two most difficult Provincial problems; namely, the sale of the Northern Railways and the transfer of the Natural Resources. Its business administration of such branches of Government as the Provincial Telephones is without criticism. The honesty of its administration is fully recognized. Within the past week a daily paper, opposed to the Government politically, has admitted that on the whole the Province has received good Government. On the other hand two parties are seeking election as against the Government, neither of which has in its personnel any experience in Provincial administration.

THE question of "experience versus inexperience" becomes one of vital importance in view of the pending transfer to the Province of its Natural Resources with all of the problems of administration it will involve. Policies of land settlement must be decided, including that of immigration, as well as policies dealing with the disposition of mineral resources. The extent to which good judgment is used in the early formulation of its policies will have a lasting effect upon Provincial administration. The outstanding issue of this election is whether these policies shall be framed by Ministers already having an intimate knowledge of the Province and a long experience in Governmental matters, or by a party without such experience.

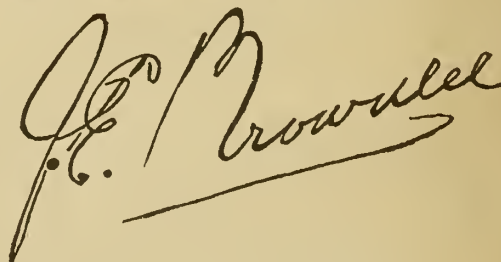
THE Government points with pride to the fact that in the last four sessions of the Legislature there has been very little criticism of any branch of its administration, and it is noteworthy that in the speeches so far delivered by political opposition no question is raised as to either the manner of settlement of the important questions above mentioned or of the manner in which the Government is managing its many departments. Practically the sole attack is that expenditure has increased and that the public debt has increased. The Government will, during the campaign, fully satisfy the public both as to the items constituting the increase in public debt as well as the various items making up the increases in expenditure. In the meantime it may be pointed out that this criticism is the inevitable argument of all Opposition parties in every election and in every Province, while it should also be noted that in the same breath the political opponents of the Government promise greatly increased services such as road development, which the judgment of the individual should at once show can only be brought about by increased expenditure.

WITHOUT going into the figures which will be disclosed later the Government rests its case upon the fact that with the fullest opportunity for investigation and review of the various services, the Op-

position has not shown any improper expenditure of money nor are they able to show any services which could be eliminated. If any public man assumes the financial experience to question the public debt or the annual expenditures of the Government he should have the ability to point out in detail where money is at present improperly spent and what services may be eliminated to reduce the expenditure. The issue is definitely before the electors as to whether they will allow a general criticism of this kind to weigh against an admittedly good administration such as the Government has given to the Province.

FINALLY, the old cry of "group domination" is again being raised and arguments advanced to prejudice the public mind that are entirely incorrect. For example—a daily paper recently illustrated the exemption under the gasoline tax as an example of class legislation, arguing that the exemption is entirely for the benefit of the farmers with tractors. The answer is at once apparent: first, that the exemption in this Province is on exactly the same basis as in other Provinces under Liberal or Conservative administration, and secondly, that the exemption is for gasoline used for all industrial purposes and is claimed as much by the business concern in the city using gasoline in its business as by the farmer with his tractor.

THE Government submits, with confidence, its record of administration and invites a continuance of the fine support it has received from the people of the Province during the past five years.



## Election Broadcasting Program

The U.F.A. radio broadcasts have been arranged as below.

The Premier will survey the record of the Government, and discuss its proposed future policies, and his addresses, and those of other prominent U.F.A. speakers, will undoubtedly prove of the most vital interest to all citizens of the Province.

Tuesday, May 27th, speech by Premier Brownlee at Lacombe, commencing at 8:30 p.m.

Tuesday, June 3rd, speakers to be arranged for, 8:30 to 9 p.m.

Tuesday, June 10th, speakers to be arranged for, 8:30 to 9 p.m.

Tuesday, June 17th, Premier Brownlee will speak from 8:30 to 9:30 p.m.

# Dates and Places of U.F.A. Nominating Conventions

The U.F.A. machinery for political action is in operation throughout the whole of rural Alberta. There are forty-six rural constituencies in the Province; in all but one or two of these U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Associations have been functioning for a number of years. On the announcement of the election, however, the U.F.A. Locals in those one or two constituencies called organizing conventions, which also nominated candidates. Those previously organized have all arranged their nominating conventions; Locals have been notified and are selecting their delegates.

In six constituencies, the conventions have already been held and the candidates named; thirty-nine conventions are announced on this page. The date of the convention in the remaining rural constituency (Pincher Creek) had not been ascertained by *The U.F.A.* at the time of going to press.

Constituency	Place	Date
Acadia	Cereal	Wed., May 21st, 10 a.m.
Representation on the basis of one in ten. Address- es will be given by Hon. J. F. Lymburn or Hon. Perren Baker, J. P. Watson and Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A.		
Alexandra	Kitscoty	Wed., May 28th, 10 a.m.
Athabasca	Athabasca	Sat., May 17th, 2:30 p.m.
Beaver River	Ashmont	Mon., May 26th, 2:30 p.m.
Nomination of candidate will take place at 4 p.m. Representation on the basis of one in ten paid up members, or major portion thereof. Dues may be paid to Convention Secretary.		
Bow Valley	Bassano	Tuesday, May 20th
Premier Brownlee will give an address.		
Camrose	Camrose	Fri., May 16th
Cardston	Cardston	Wed., May 28th
Clover Bar	Strathcona Library Hall	Sat., May 17th, 10 a.m.
Premier Brownlee will speak during the afternoon.		
Cochrane	Calgary Hood & Irvine Hall	Mon., May 19th, 10:30 a.m.
Representation on the basis of one in ten members, or major portion thereof, for 1929-1930 membership.		
Coronation	Veteran	Tues., May 27th, 2 p.m.
Cypress	Whitla	Tues., May 20th
Whitla U.F.W.A. Local will serve meals at the Convention hall.		
Empress	Bindloss	Fri., May 16th
Gleichen	Strathmore	Wed., May 21st, 1 p.m.
Premier Brownlee will speak. Representation will be based on the 1929 membership.		
Grande Prairie	Sexsmith	Tues., May 20th, 2 p.m.
Hand Hills	Hanna	Thurs., May 22nd, 11 a.m.
Representation will be on the basis of one in ten. It is expected that Hon. J. F. Lymburn will give an address.		
Innisfail	Innisfail	Mon., May 19th
Representation will be on the basis of one in ten.		
Lacombe	Lacombe	Tues., May 27th, 11 a.m.
Representation will be on the basis of one in five paid up members, or major portion thereof; not one in ten as was announced, in error, in the circular mailed to Locals in the constituency. Premier Brownlee will speak.		
Lac Ste. Anne	Lac Ste. Anne	Fri., May 16th
Leduc	Thorsby	Sat., May 17th, 3 p.m.
Premier Brownlee will address the evening session.		
Little Bow	Vulcan	Thurs., May 22nd, afternoon
Premier Brownlee will speak.		
Macleod	Macleod	Mon., May 19th, 2 p.m.
Hon. J. F. Lymburn will give an address.		
Nanton-Claresholm Stavelly		Fri., May 16th, 1:30 p.m.

**Olds** **Olds** **Wed., May 28th, 2 p.m.**  
Representation on the basis of one delegate for  
every ten paid-up members, or major portion thereof.  
Wm. Hoppins, secretary, urges that Locals send as  
many delegates as possible.

**Peace River** **Fairview** **Sat., May 17th, 2 p.m.**  
**Pembina** **Westlock** **Thurs., May 29th**  
**Ponoka** **Ponoka** **Mon., May 19th**  
**Ribstone** **Czar** **Mon., June 2nd**  
**Sedgewick** **Sedgewick** **Fri., May 23rd, 10 a.m.**

Premier Brownlee will address a public meeting in  
the evening. Other speakers: A. G. Andrews,  
M.L.A., J. E. Brown and Mrs. Zipperer. Repre-  
sentation will be on the basis of one in every ten  
paid-up members, or major portion thereof. Con-  
stituency dues, 50 cents per year.

**Stettler** **Stettler** **Mon., May 26th**  
**Stony Plain** **Stony Plain** **Fri., May 23rd**  
**St. Paul** **Bonnyville** **Tues., May 27th**  
**Taber** **Taber** **Mon., May 26th**

One delegate for every ten members or major  
portion. All Association dues for 1929 and 1930  
must be paid.

**Vegreville** **Vegreville** **Sat., May 17th**  
**Vermilion** **Mon., May 26th**  
Premier Brownlee will speak.

**Victoria** **Chipman** **Tues., May 20th, 10 a.m.**  
**Wainwright** **Wainwright** **Sat., May 17th, 10 a.m.**  
Nominations at 3 p.m. J. R. Love, M.L.A., will  
give a comprehensive report. Officers will be elected  
and resolutions considered.

**Warner** **Coutts** **Thurs., May 29th, 10:30 a.m.**  
Hon. George Hoadley will address the evening  
meeting.

**Wetaskiwin** **Wetaskiwin** **Tues., May 20th**  
**Whitford** **Vilna** **Sat., May 24th**

## Organizing for the Election

### Suggestions to U.F.A. Locals

In many constituencies definite plans of organization  
for election day will have been adopted, and these  
plans may vary somewhat. The following suggestions,  
however, will be found of value to U.F.A. Locals, which  
have always taken a great degree of responsibility for  
the work of election day:

Each Local should divide its polling divisions into  
sections small enough so that one person can handle  
the section efficiently without undue trouble or loss  
of time.

Each individual charged with getting out the vote  
should see that every qualified person is on the list,  
and see that everyone qualified goes to the poll. This  
does not mean that he must take him there personally,  
but he should see that he is brought, through a neighbor  
or otherwise.

Everyone should check over the voters' list. If there  
are any names on the list of persons that you consider  
unqualified, report them to the scrutineers.

Two scrutineers should be appointed in each polling  
booth.

Organization should be under way at once, and dates  
set when progress can be reported, and the various  
workers kept in touch with one another.

# EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

the change possible, but by most of the people of the Province.

The change of system has been possible because the U.F.A. depends for its campaign funds upon no large contributions from interested patrons. It depends upon the strength of its membership and their loyalty to one another. And the permanence of the gains which have been already won, and the possibility of future progress, are vitally bound up with the maintenance of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals of the Association throughout the Province, and of similar bodies representing other classes in the community.

What the U.F.A. Government have done they have been able to do because the people relieved them of a burden which every political party of the past has been compelled to carry. The maintenance of the membership of the U.F.A. (which shows considerable expansion to date this year), is essential to the future of the Government, and of every reform in administration and advance in legislation of which the Government have been sponsors.

\* \* \*

An opposition which seeks to make of the case of the Donatville Credit Society one of its main lines of criticism of the U.F.A. Government is obviously in pretty bad straits. After nine years of office the loss incurred in connection with this society is the only substantial loss suffered by the present Government in any of its Departments, and the Government took steps to set the matter right as soon as the matter was reported. We publish a full account of the case in this issue. We hope it will be widely read.

\* \* \*

## Mr. McDONALD'S MISFORTUNE

It is unfortunate for J. W. McDonald, K.C., the new leader of the Liberal party, who will run in Macleod, that W. H. Shield is also in the constituency. Mr. McDonald shows considerable rashness in handling statistics of Provincial finances, in which Mr. Shield is an expert.

\* \* \*

## "SETTING CLASS AGAINST CLASS"

In an editorial headed "An Illustration of Class Legislation" an Alberta daily condemns the rebate of gasoline tax allowed to farmers who use gasoline on their farms for tractor or other agricultural purposes, and declares: "The rebate does not apply to any other class of the community." That statement, of course, is entirely wrong. The exemption applies to all gasoline used for industrial purposes, and is largely claimed by the business men of the cities. Even if it be part of election policy to set class against class, and endeavor to breed ill-will between urban and rural Alberta, the Government's critics should at least make sure of their facts.

\* \* \*

## AN INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT

In contrast to some Alberta party newspapers which are endeavoring to raise the "class domination" slogan which ended so disastrously for all who took it up in 1921 and 1926, some daily papers in other parts of Canada pay high tribute to the U.F.A. administration, and emphasize the fairness which it has displayed in dealing with every class in the community.

For instance, the *Ottawa Citizen* states, in a recent editorial, "Mr. Brownlee has done his best to be fair to urban as well as rural communities. There has been, in the treatment of matters coming before the

Legislature, a general non-partizan attitude. The contrast between the conditions in Alberta and the lively party battles in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba has been marked. In the Provincial Premiership, Mr. Brownlee is a lawyer who won his way to the leadership of a farmers' party by force of personality, and has shown administrative ability of a high order. He has particularly the ability to choose good men for important positions in the service of the Province. An outstanding example is the choice of Dr. Wallace as President of the University, an appointment the wisdom of which is acclaimed by everyone in Alberta."

\* \* \*

In the course of an editorial criticism of the U.F.A. Government, the *Calgary Albertan*, a Liberal newspaper, refers to "the good Government which the U.F.A. under Mr. Brownlee has given this Province, which we duly recognize."

\* \* \*

## PRINCIPLE

There have been one or two occasions in the past when some of the constituents of H. B. Adshead, M.P., have differed with him on the subject of votes in the House of Commons, though those who knew him well never doubted that he honestly followed the course he thought sound. His vote at Ottawa this week against the budget reveals him as a member who places principle above other considerations. We believe the budget was rightly opposed; and we are sure that in joining the U.F.A. group in the division lobby he showed a courage and sincerity which must command the high regard of all citizens of Calgary who value these qualities in their representatives.

\* \* \*

## The Business Man's Way and the Party Politician's

How the Public Mind Is Confused Upon Public Finance  
—Particularly When There's an Election in Prospect

There are two ways of discussing financial questions. One is followed by business men in all business affairs. The other is the method which is sometimes followed by party leaders and party newspapers in discussing the financial affairs of the Province of Alberta during an election campaign.

When a business man examines the financial statement of any business corporation in which he is interested, his only concern is to get at the facts. He simply wants to find out, in a cold blooded way, how the corporation stands as a business proposition. And if he undertakes to explain the statement to another man who is also interested in the same corporation, he doesn't as a rule make a kind of game of the job, hiding essential facts and figures in order to convey an incorrect impression of the financial position of the corporation.

In politics it may be different. For instance, we venture to state that citizens of Alberta who spend their time between this date and June 19th in reading certain newspapers and listening to the speeches of certain politicians will not at the end of the period have a clear impression of what the financial position of the Province is, of what the debt is, and how it came to be incurred; of the exact significance of the main items of revenue and expenditure; of how the costs of administration have been cut down by \$900,000 this year as compared with 1921 for similar services; of the great increase in import-

(Continued on page 30)

# Case of the Donatville Co-operative Credit Society

One of Liberal Party's Main Criticisms of the U.F.A. Government, and All the Facts in the Case of Only Substantial Loss Suffered by Government in Nine Years

From the speeches already delivered by the leader of the Liberal Party in the present election campaign, it is quite apparent that one of the party's main criticisms of the Government will be based on the inquiry in the House into the affairs of the Donatville Co-operative Credit Society. Every attempt was made by opposition leaders in the Assembly to create the impression that because of lax supervision over these societies the Province was in danger of suffering losses running into millions of dollars. It is therefore desirable that our readers have correct information, both as to the method of organization and administration of these societies, as well as the facts of the Donatville incident.

The Alberta Co-operative Credit Act was passed in 1917, but as no provision was made in the original act for approval of loans before the government guarantee was given, its operation was held back by the Treasury officials. By 1921 only 8 societies had been formed with 255 members. In that year the act was amended to provide for government supervision. Two supervisors were appointed one for the northern half of the Province, and one for the southern part.

## When New Government Took Office

This was the situation when the present government took office in the latter part of 1921. The same two supervisors were continued in office and held office until the latter part of last year. The societies increased in number until in 1929 there were 37 societies with a membership of 1,369.

Under the act loans are made by the society to the individual upon the necessary security being provided. Each loan is passed and approved by a Board of Directors of each society, consisting of four directors appointed by the shareholders and three by the government. In addition these loans are approved by the supervisor. The share capital of each society is a first reserve against losses, and in addition there is a general sinking fund created during the past few years, and now amounting to \$20,720.95.

The total loans made during 1929 amounted to \$1,812,986. This amount was distributed among 1,369 members and was reduced to \$1,082,992 by the end of the year, and of course has since been further reduced. The amount involved in the Donatville Society is \$45,027.

It will be seen that the societies are organized first on the basis of local control with such supervision as the Government may consider necessary to protect its guarantee. The Government is liable for such amount as may be carried over at the end of the year and this amount may vary according to the crop conditions in various localities. Against this carryover is the security given by the members, the share capital and sinking fund.

## Two Alternative Courses

Responsibility for Government supervision to protect its guarantee must rest on some one official. Two courses are open. First to place this responsibility in the Treasury Department at Edmonton. This would involve having all applications come to Edmonton, lengthy correspondence and inquiry as to the character of the applicant and the value of his security, and would greatly delay the operation of the act. The other, and the Government believes the better plan, is to have the application scrutinized and

passed by the supervisor on the spot in consultation with the board of directors. After approval the loans are made by the society and reported by the society to the Treasury. In this way the 37 societies were organized and it will be seen that the supervisor, by 1929, had eight or nine years' experience.

## Departure from Terms of Act

The Donatville Society was organized in exactly the same way as in the other 37 cases. The supervisor went to Donatville, passed on the loans and in due course the loans, as approved, were reported to the Treasury. For some reason, however, the supervisor departed entirely from the terms of the Act and approved of loans on land at excessive valuations as well as on chattels. This society became in effect a land settlement scheme never contemplated by the act. But, so far as the Treasury Department is concerned, this could not be discovered until the loans were reported to the Department and examined by the Department.

The important fact is that under any scheme of supervision the same situation could arise through the error of the supervisor. The Government is in exactly the same position in this as in all other departments of administration. The error in judgment of a responsible official may cause a loss of greater or less amount. The same is true of all administrative work whether public or private; unless complete infallibility is to be demanded and expected.

## Took Immediate Action

As soon as the true situation was revealed the Department took immediate action with the assistance of the Attorney General's Department. Without entering into details it is expected that the final loss will prove to be much less than the total amount of the loans. An offer to reduce the price of the land by \$20,000 has already been made, so that the final loss will be well under thirty-five thousand.

Before this situation arose, the Government, in view of certain plans in contemplation to increase the service, had been looking around for a man to supervise such increased activity and finally appointed J. F. Percival. His appointment has since been strongly approved and endorsed by the leaders in the various societies. He has since his appointment examined practically all the societies with any substantial carryover at the end of last year and reports his conviction that there is no evidence of any substantial loss in any of the other societies.

## Only Substantial Loss in Nine Years

It is interesting to note that this Donatville loss is the only substantial loss suffered by the present Government in any of its departments in the nine

years of its administration. It is also interesting to note that even if the loss should approximate the full thirty-five or even forty thousand dollars, it is but a very small trifle compared to the tremendous losses suffered by the Province in the Railway venture, the Cow Bill, Seed Grain and Relief scheme, and Irrigation projects of the preceding administration, whose followers are now so loudly criticizing the present Government for this its first loss.

## WINDROWS

By "SWATHER"

J. W. McDonald, Liberal leader in Alberta, wants money received from auto licenses segregated and used exclusively for roads. How about asking the Dominion Government to have all money received from duties on imported cars segregated for the same purpose?

\* \* \*

No Province in Canada has experienced better government than has Alberta during the past nine years. If it is "class" government, as the *Calgary Herald* sneeringly calls it, give us more of the same kind.

\* \* \*

Either Mr. Duggan or Mr. McDonald can answer the following query by simply saying "yes" or "no": Are you in favor of further reducing representation from rural ridings in the Legislature while increasing representation from city ridings?

\* \* \*

In some constituencies there is talk of a joint candidate to oppose the U.F.A. nominee. If elected who would the "joint" candidate vote with, the Liberals or Conservatives?

\* \* \*

*Alberta is safer with Brownlee!*

\* \* \*

Premier Brownlee got the resources for Alberta because he went after them in a businesslike way. For years the question of the return of the resources had been a political football. It would still be in the same position but for the U.F.A. government.

\* \* \*

The voters who gave Alberta sound and non-partisan government in 1921 and renewed their confidence in 1926 cannot fail in their duty in 1930!

\* \* \*

Amid all the talk and tumult of election times, do not forget that if you want the old-style brand of politics back with its persistent motto of "party" above all else you will vote against the U.F.A. Government. If you want a continuance of good government with the interests of the people of the Province predominant, you will vote for the Brownlee Government.

\* \* \*

One daily newspaper yells for "economy" in one breath and in the next demands expenditures on a Provincial roads policy that would entail the spending of millions of dollars. Consistency (?!?!)

# Expansion of Alberta's Health Service

How One Department of Government Has Brought Advantages of Modern Medical Science to Outlying Communities—Is the Cost Justified?—The First of a Series of Articles on the Provincial Government Departments



By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

Government has always been a matter of real concern to the private individual. It is true that he felt it more in the days when despots ruled and invaded his life with ruthless disregard of his rights than he does in these liberty enjoying times. It is amazing how ready human nature is to hold lightly those boons and privileges which at one time were dearly bought. It might appear that the average man or woman is satisfied to be left alone if comfortable. In spite of that tendency, however, more and more people are coming to realize that it is not alone their success or failure at their own particular job that counts; but that their lives are vitally affected by the larger public affairs with which they are involved.

It is with a view to increasing the grasp of the readers of *The U.F.A.* of the public affairs of this Province and showing their effect on the life of the rural community in particular that this article is written. It will be followed by others of like nature.

## Means to Creation of Social Services

Though some may thoughtlessly dismiss the whole matter of Government with the off-hand statement that politics do not concern them or that politics are dirty and they "will not be mixed up with it," when they come to realize that not only does Government rule by statutory law but that in addition to its legal functioning, which is largely negative in character—telling the citizen what he may not do and protecting him by its police force, its courts and penal institutions from those who trespass upon the rights of others—it is also the instrument by which the people set up and maintain valuable social services. There is perhaps no Department of Government in which the intimate nature of its connection with the life of the people is more easily seen than in that newest of the Departments in Alberta, the Department of Health.

Since that Department was created in 1919, its history has been one of continuous and rapid expansion, till there are now twelve distinct branches of activity under the Minister as follows: Communicable Diseases, Sanitation, Provincial Laboratory, Child Welfare, Hospitals, Venereal Diseases, Health Education, Provincial Institutions, Public Institutions, General Administration, Vital Statistics and Dental Services. Charity and Relief is administered by the Hospitals branch.

## Child Welfare and District Health Nurses

Of the foregoing list perhaps Child Welfare and District Health Nurse Activities are worthy of special mention, being developments of a somewhat unique character, affecting vitally the life of a young country whose people are so largely engaged in agriculture and therefore living in scattered rural communities. The two activities are related. The public health nurse works in the more settled districts, operating regular child welfare clinics and inspecting schools. She is available for any form of baby or child welfare work and in some cases co-operates with City Health Departments in similar activities.

Travelling Child Welfare Clinics are conducted in the summer time throughout the Province by two or three experienced nurses. The clinics are organized by local Associations and carried out wherever possible with the co-operation of the local doctor. These clinics do not treat disease.

They are for the purpose of examination and advice only.

In addition there is the work of the district nurse, who operates in isolated areas and must frequently embody in herself the function of doctor and dispensing druggist, as well as that of bedside nurse and general community servant. Skill and unusual versatility, as well as abundant health and physical strength, together with tact and a self-sacrificing disposition, are the characteristics of these fine servants of the people.

## The Travelling Clinic

A public service in which Alberta has blazed the trail for other states to follow is that of the Travelling Clinic for physical examination, minor surgery and dentistry. It is the response of the Department of Health to the need of areas remote from hospital and doctor or where the people are unable to pay for these very necessary services. The tremendous nature of the need, long realized by observers of rural life in pioneer districts, was brought to the light of day by the work of the district nurse. It was clearly seen that something must be done. So it was that in 1924 a beginning was made toward the solution of the problem by assembling cases needing these minor medical attentions at some central points and inviting a physician or surgeon to perform the necessary operations at low club rates. Success in these experiments encouraged the Department and suggested the value and feasibility of the travelling clinic. For the two succeeding years the experiment was continued and involved services totalling as follows:

Physical examinations, 1400.  
Operations for tonsils and adenoids, 350.  
Circumcisions, 25.  
Dental examinations, 1758.  
Extractions 1277, and many other forms of dental treatment.

In the autumn of 1926 it was felt that the experiment had been fully justified and steps were taken to place the Clinic on a partially self-supporting basis. The plan of the Department was laid before women's organizations and other bodies as follows: the clinic to enter a district on invitation where a sufficient number of rural schools around a given centre co-operate for the purpose; a local committee to take charge of arrangements for hall, beds, bedding, heating and water supply, etc., and, where necessary, act in an

advisory capacity; local arrangements completed, a public health nurse, to make a preliminary inspection of the children of the schools involved and recommend to the clinic such cases as she ascertains to be in need of attention.

Limitations of space prevent our giving detail of the work of the Clinic, save to say that last year the personnel consisted of a surgeon, an examining physician or lady doctor, two dentists, and four nurses. The itinerary of the Clinic is so arranged that for three days it is within immediate call in case of post-operation emergency. Only some six cases of this kind have occurred, and it is a happy record that so far no serious results have followed the thousands of cases dealt with. A close record of the progress of the patients, is kept by means of forms sent out to all cases. Patients of the Clinic are asked to contribute to the expense certain fees on a moderate scale known to the patient or parents in advance.

Just what the Travelling Clinic has meant and will yet mean to the people of rural Alberta cannot be easily put into words. There is not only the immediate physical benefit which is of course the principal objective; but there is no doubt that through the clinic the attention of the people is being focussed upon the desirability of medical examination and dental attention and correction of so-called minor troubles in children, including defective eye-sight. It is also true that through the Clinic hundreds have been led to consult the family doctor for more thorough examination and that more serious and fundamental derangements and disease have thereby been prevented.

In the past the policy of the Department aroused some hostility in the medical profession; but this has given place on the whole, to a more favorable attitude. The good results following the appearance of the Clinic have caused many to consult the local doctor who would not otherwise have done so, with the result that the business of the local practitioner has in many instances greatly increased.

## The Paramount Consideration

The effect upon the people themselves is, however, the paramount consideration; and it cannot be denied that especially in those areas of the Province where people have come from foreign lands and are perhaps inclined to be suspicious of or hostile to Governments, it has served to develop in them a genuine appreciation of their new Canadian home and will undoubtedly bear fruit not only in increased personal health, more hygienic living and more appreciation of sanitation, etc., but also in devotion and loyalty to our Government and its institutions. In the course of the six years in which the Clinic has been at work direct contact has been made with some 30,000 people. In addition to the Clinic there are also three lady doctors at work in remote parts of the Province the value of whose services to pioneer communities cannot be over-estimated.

In a recent speech the Minister of Health, the Hon. George Hoadley, summed up the Clinic in these words, "The basic idea of the clinic is service to the

people and this is the gauge by which its success must be measured. If the reports sent into the Department are a reliable criterion, then the clinic on the basis of services rendered and results achieved, must be regarded as being overwhelmingly successful. If the health of the people is to be regarded as of paramount importance and the removal of obstacles retarding the physical, mental and often the moral development of the child is thought to be worth while, the clinic files will provide data sufficient to convince the most skeptical that from the point of view of service the Government of Alberta has created a real institution."

#### Other Valuable Activities

Space forbids in this article to tell at length of other valuable activities. There is for instance the work of the tuberculosis clinics in Calgary and Edmonton, organized by the people themselves but assisted by the Department. A travelling diagnostician who co-operates with local doctors visited the smaller cities (Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Drumheller), and last year covered 5,313 miles to make 561 examinations. The writer of this article drove him on one of these trips for two days when the mercury ranged down to fifty below zero. The story of those two days and their value to the life of the community threatened with the dread white plague would make an interesting chapter.

There is also the work of the Mental Hygiene Clinics, held once each week in Calgary and Edmonton. These were organized during the fall of 1929. To these clinics anxious parents bring mentally defective children and to them are also referred the problem cases of the juvenile courts, police courts, schools and other institutions. Alberta has pioneered in this very important work. Up to date 30 such clinics have been held in Edmonton and 12 in Calgary dealing with 100 cases in the northern city and 75 in the latter.

The Department is quick to apprehend a new need. When that terrible disease Infantile Paralysis appeared in the autumn of 1927 there was no special provision to take care of its victims. For the past two years a fine two-ward hospital of the pavilion type having 60 beds has been in operation in Edmonton. It cost only \$27,555, less than \$500 per bed. It is available at the modest rate of \$1.75 per day and provides not only the regular treatment: diet, sunshine, massage adjustment of mechanical appliances, etc., but carries a regular school work in all the public school grades. This hospital is administered directly by the Department of Health and is now part of the University Hospital. In two years it has treated 146 patients indoors and given out-door treatment to 100 others.

In Alberta we have 20 Municipal Hospitals with a total capacity of 517 beds. These are locally-governed institutions, but are organized under the supervision of the Minister. Some idea of the service they are rendering may be had from the fact that during the year 1928 they admitted 12,092 patients. Some seven other districts are in process of organization.

This article has concerned itself more particularly with the direct relation of the Department of Health to the rural community. It must not be overlooked, however, that the great institutions of the state which deal with mental health and tuberculosis also come under the Department. To those of us who have seen the development of Alberta over the last twenty-five years it comes with something of a shock to learn that one of the great problems of government is to pro-

vide revenue and to take care of a great body of unfortunates whose mental balance has been permanently or temporarily impaired.

We have now at Ponoka provision for 1100 inmates. In addition there is the Mental Institute at Oliver, just outside Edmonton, which accommodates 260 persons. There is also the Training School for Mentally Defective Children at Red Deer with 175 beds. The Sanatorium at Calgary with its accommodation for 218 patients is also operated by the Department. That great plague of the white race has been imported from the older sections of the world and with immigration and mounting population presents an ever increasing problem.

Another very important activity of the Department is that of Health Education by means of literature, bulletins, posters and exhibits. There are also constantly in the field a public health nurse who in 1929 gave 143 lectures on home nursing to 3,913 people, mostly women living in 69 localities, and a lecturer on more popular lines who last year reached over 15,000 people in 161 lectures at about 100 places, presenting much valuable information by means of lantern and moving-picture.

#### Increased Expense Fully Warranted

Much criticism is being launched at the U.F.A. Government for increase of expenditure. It is pointed out by critics of the Brownlee administration that the budget has been practically doubled in the last nine years. This article is not written to refute that statement, which can be safely left to be dealt with by others more competent in matters of revenue and expenditure. Any fair-minded citizens will clearly see, however, after reading the foregoing, that the consistent attempts of the Government to bring to the people of this new country the advantages of modern civilization and science must be accompanied by increase of expense. The budget of the Department of Health has increased from approximately half a million dollars to nearly one and a half millions, and if the people want more of the kind of service we have attempted to describe it must be increased still further. The sad fact is that most of this large sum is spent in such institutions as are maintained by all progressive civilized countries.

The policies of the Minister which are an advance upon the usual practice of Governments and which are the outcome of the rural consciousness developed in this Province by the United Farmers in their local units and conventions are sorely restricted for want of money. The amount spent in 1929 was \$2.33 per head of population. Of this \$2.00 was spent on institutions, etc. Only 16½ cents out of every dollar goes to the promotion of the Health of the people by preventive work. In fact it is not so much, for out of that sum is taken the cost of administration. To put it another way, the sum of \$1,254,019 was spent on about 55,000 people while on the remaining 577,000 the Department was only able to spend the meagre sum of \$191,568.

In his capacity of Minister of Health, Mr. Hoadley has not hesitated to advance ideas which cut across accepted belief and practice. One of his great objectives is to get hospitalization down to a basis where the price will be within the reach of the poorest citizen. At the same time, however, he has been advocating a policy of taking medical services back to the homes of the people. He believes that with the increase of modern improvements in the home, much of the ordinary medical attention now given in hospitals might be

administered there and millions of dollars saved.

#### A Defect of Party System

It is a great pity that our system of party government with its clash of personalities and its struggle of the ambitious for power should so distort the view of the people that they cannot get a real picture of the thing that is being done. Anything that is said or written at this time is taken not as the word of a citizen who is genuinely desirous of the well-being of his fellows and sincerely anxious for the advancement of policies which will make for enlarged living and greater happiness among ordinary every-day working people, but as that of a partizan who if not consciously perverting the truth is so blinded by prejudice and selfish motives as to be unable to see it aright.

Knowing this, and being fully aware of the uses to which such statements may be put, the writer nevertheless records it as his conviction that in no part of the British Empire or the world is there a greater and more genuine desire on the part of Government to function for the good of the people as a whole than here in this Province of Alberta. To revert to the subject with which we commenced (the attitude of the heads of Government to the people as individuals) that of the Minister of Health may be taken as an example of his colleagues.

To drop in occasionally upon that busy Minister, and hear him answer the telephone several times during a brief conversation to deal with some case perhaps several hundred miles away, cases of mental breakdown or the appeal of relatives of some consumptive for admission to the sanatorium, is to realize the vital nature of the contact maintained in the Legislative Building at Edmonton with the personal needs of the people of the Province. In the course of a year's time thousands of such cases receive attention, not in an impersonal official way, but by direct personal supervision of the Minister, his deputies and assistants.

The traditional manner of Ministers of the Crown has little place in the Government of Alberta today. There are those who hold that the Minister should not be involved in details of this description, that he functions best when he lays down certain policies, maintains supervision over his subordinates who are the permanent staff of Government, and sees to it that those policies are carried out. In the wider spheres of government, in the great states, this is doubtless true. Where millions of people are involved it is a necessity imposed by sheer physical limitations, but here in Alberta the people are fortunate in that they have a Ministry which has not as yet surrendered to that view.

It is little short of marvellous that one man can carry in his memory intimate personal details concerning many people in hundreds of communities large and small throughout the wide reaches of this great Province. Full of energy, working from early morning to late night, the greater part of the year, putting in office hours that would shame many a big business executive, Mr. Hoadley keeps in constant contact through an efficient staff and directly by mail and telephone with a range of social problems, the capable handling of which means much to the welfare of the people of this Province of Alberta, and has served, together with the efficient administration of the other portfolio which he holds—that of the Department of Agriculture—to strengthen the popularity of the present Government.

## TUMULT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

How the House Received the Announcement of Early Election—  
Bennett's Reply on Budget—And a Notable Speech by  
Irvine on Tariffs—Divorce Bill Carried.



By E. J. GARLAND, M.P.

OTTAWA, May 7.— Cheers! jeers! roars of applause! a din of indistinguishable utterances, greeted a few deliberately spoken words of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Lyon MacKenzie King last evening.

Mass excitement carried the majority of the members into a form of temporary insanity. Here and there a member jumped to his feet waving a blue book or the white "Orders of the Day". Some two hundred adult males, caught by the frenzy and intoxicated by it, joined them. Whereupon the House instantly became out of control and presented to the packed galleries a spectacle unparalleled since the memorable session of 1926.

Papers and books were torn up and hurled into the air. Desks were banged till they thundered. Poise and dignity abandoned, the scene must have been similar to that described as taking place in the Wall Street Exchange when a panic has struck the stock market. Cheers followed cheers; the Speaker vainly appealed for order. For some time we thought it might be necessary to adjourn the House forthwith. The only section of the House that preserved its calm, retained its dignity and remained smilingly quiet throughout the uproar was that in which the U.F.A. and the co-operating independent groups sat. What a contrast they must have presented to those who contemplated the whole from the spectators' galleries!

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The words that preceded the stormy scene intimated that a general election would be brought on at the earliest possible date.

Coming out of the House afterwards a Liberal said to me: "How absurd the whole affair is—two hundred members cheering the prospect of an election whilst praying that there may not be one."

The party battle in the House is nearly ended for this Parliament. A battle similar to that of two small boys each urging the other to knock the "chip" off first.

The Prime Minister's statement regarding the election was made immediately on the conclusion of Mr. Bennett's reply to the Budget, and was so timed that it had the effect of stealing the headlines in to-day's newspapers. Mr. King had obviously been under strain during the afternoon, and frequently used a pocket handkerchief to wipe the perspiration from around his collar. His face much paler than usual and tense with an apparent nervousness, did not react to the startling effect his utterance had upon the House but remained strained. That the decision as announced followed full consideration was apparent.

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Even had the above episode not taken place the day would have been memorable. Mr. Bennett's reply to the Budget was awaited with intense interest by every member of the House, and the packed galleries at 3 o'clock indicated similar anticipation by the general public. His speech was good, too full of words perhaps but a good fighting partisan speech withal. He took the ground that

we expected he would—approved very largely the upward changes in the tariff; challenged, not the Budget, but the bonafides of the Liberal Party; pointed out that it was the very negation of the declared fiscal policy of the Liberal Party upon which they had sought and secured the support of the people; that therefore the Government should resign and turn over power to those to whom the principle of protection had always been one of sincere conviction and practice—or words to that effect.

Mr. Bennett called for something from Great Britain in return for the trade preference granted by Canada and left the impression that he would not agree to increases in the British Preference unless Britain granted equal privileges to Canada.

He spoke for nearly three hours. At times tediously. At others rousing his followers to frenzied excitement. He twitted Mr. Dunning for having cast his Saskatchewan followers to the wolves and turning on Mr. T. A. Crerar said: "He left the Government (Union) for conscience' sake; he came back because of lack of conscience. He left the Government, because of a duty on steel and iron of \$3 but now he swallows one of \$6." The Conservative leader pointed out that his party had never raised the duty on cast iron pipe to anything approaching the 100 per cent increase now proposed by the Liberal low tariff party.

"What about the British Empire?" enquired Mr. King. "I am for the British Empire—next to Canada," answered Mr. Bennett dramatically.

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As usual, however, it was from one of the independent members that a true

valuation of tariffs and tariff policy came. Mr. Irvine was the spokesman for the U. F. A. group. He emphasized that at last both parties had abandoned pretence.

Our contention has been that there was no fundamental difference between the Liberal Party and the Conservatives in the matters of fiscal policy. In spite of previous evidence in support of this, Liberals have, time and again, sought votes for themselves on the old ground of lower tariffs. Mr. Dunning and Mr. King, both speaking in Western Canada last year, pleaded that the low tariff forces be not divided. "Come with me," says Mr. King, "come into the ranks of the low tariff party and help us fight the Tory protectionists." Yet in this budget we have illustrations of protection gone mad. The Liberal Party is now definitely protectionist.

Mr. Irvine amused the House with his pointed criticisms. "I have," he said, "been so accustomed to the clash of arms on the old historic battlefield that I find difficulty in accommodating myself to the new situation. The calm of unanimity has fallen upon the troubled sea of Canadian politics."

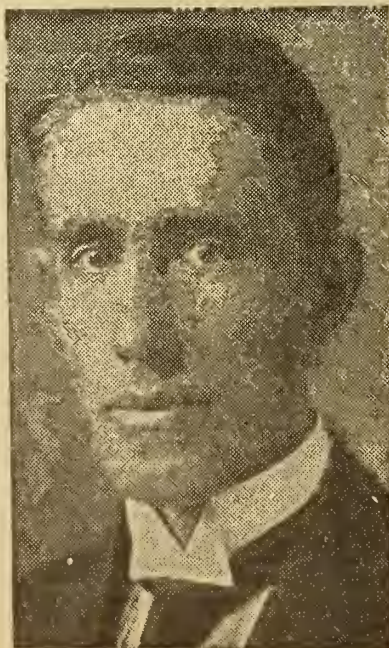
There is no longer one protectionist political party in Canada. There are now two, but there remain the independent groups who, in Mr. Irvine's words, say "that as an economic policy the tariff is pitifully inadequate to meet the changing industrial, agricultural and consumers' needs."

The member for Wetaskiwin may be quoted further in this connection:

"I have never been able to see how we can bring prosperity to Canada either by raising the tariff a little or by lowering it a little either on this or that. The politico-economic policy which Canadians are looking for to-day will have to be more fundamental 'than merely a tinkering with the tariff, whether that tinkering be up or down.'" He dealt with the proposed changes in the British Preference; pointed out that hay, straw, oats, cut flowers and other items were now free from Great Britain. He made clear the betrayal of the cause of Free Trade by the Liberals.

"The Liberal Party," he said, "has come out squarely for protection. It is part of the irony of fate that it should have fallen to the lot of the first western Minister of Finance to drop the cut flowers of British Preference on the mangled corpse of free trade."

Then, appealing for real leadership, Mr. Irvine indicated wherein it was needed. "Let us look for a moment," he said, "at the situation, for the situation must determine what the policy shall be. I shall enumerate some of the factors which must enter into our study of a matter of this kind. First we must take cognizance of the vast wealth which Canada possesses in the form of natural resources. These have been talked about at great length all over Canada for many years. The next factor is that we have highly skilled labour, as highly skilled, I believe, as that of any other country in the world. Next we have the plant equipment, real



E. J. GARLAND, M.P.

or potential, that is equal to producing all of the goods that are required by the people of Canada. Surely then in the face of these circumstances no Canadian should ever go hungry; no Canadian should ever lack for a place to sleep; no Canadian should ever lack for an occupation in the production of these necessities of his own life; and yet last year in Canada many Canadians did not have enough to eat and had to exist on charity, and there were very many in this country who had no place to sleep, and very many who had no work to do.

"The problem, therefore, to be solved, is how to feed a population of nine millions of people and maintain them in comfort and reasonable happiness in the midst of our almost incalculable natural wealth. Being heirs as we are of all the ages of industrial wealth and equipment, that does not look to be a very difficult problem as we state it, and yet so far it has baffled the Canadian Parliament. It has baffled all Governments in Canada so far, and here we are launching into another election with the same old plaster that we stuck on the body politic sixty years ago."

Mr. Irvine concluded by urging the socialization of credit.

Last night following the declaration of the Prime Minister regarding the election, Mr. Bennet for the Conservative Party and Mr. Gardiner for the independent groups consulted for the purpose of agreement upon those items of legislation essential at this time. Tentatively, it is understood that the House cannot dissolve until the revised Pensions Act, the Canada Grain Act and certain other slightly less important measures have passed. Work is progressing satisfactorily in this regard. Our groups will insist that the fullest information available be given in connection with the effect of the tariff changes on a very large number of items. We also believe that many of the items in the estimates require explanation. It is, therefore, unlikely that the House will finish business in less than two or three weeks unless the Prime Minister ignores the wishes of our group and dissolves Parliament prematurely.

To the last the day sustained its eventful course. Mr. Woodsworth's bill to remove the granting of divorce from Parliament to the courts came up for third reading at 8 o'clock p.m. Then the excitement recommenced. Amendment after amendment was moved. No member made a speech, and it is doubtful if the House would have listened to one, so impatient had the advocates of the measure become. First came a motion amending the bill that it should not become operative until the Legislative Assembly of Ontario requested it. This was defeated, a full dress division being demanded. Next a motion to give the bill the three months hoist. Again a division was demanded; more time lost.

It was now close to 9 o'clock. A few minutes and the bill would go over possibly for this session. Then a motion was made "that the question be now put." Again a division was asked. The minute hand of the clock crept on. Nine o'clock was reached. What would happen? The members rose one by one to register their votes, the names being called by the deputy clerk, and then repeated by the clerk and recorded.

Anxiety was expressed. Would the Speaker call it nine o'clock and so refuse a final vote, or would he agree that the

"vote must be now put." Opinions conflicted. Some thought he must call it nine o'clock. Others said, "No, he must put the question." Get your "rules." Out came book after book. At least five rule books and twice as many members poring over them in our group alone, as the minutes passed. If the Speaker rules that it is nine o'clock, what shall we do? Then it is decided to challenge his ruling and get a vote on it.

Listen, the vote is being announced—104 for the question being put, 78 against. McGibbon, an Ontario Conservative, informs "Mr. Speaker that it is nine o'clock and that the hour for private bills is exhausted."

Votel Votel Votel shout members. The Speaker rises. Dead silence for a moment—tense. One can almost feel the muscles of throat and limbs gathering themselves to spring in protest if the decision is to postpone the vote. The Speaker rules: "The motion adopted was that the previous question be now put...I consider that a mandate and that whether or not it is after nine o'clock the procedure must be completed and the vote taken forthwith."

A soft smothered cheer. The vote commences. It is taken. The result is announced—100 for the bill, 85 against. A thunder of banged desks records Woodsworth's victory. Even those opposed are relieved that the matter is at last definitely settled. All the U.F.A. members supported the measure.

So ended the most exciting and eventful day of the session.

[Ed. Note: Alberta Members voted on the bill as follows: For, Adshead, Bennett, Coote, Gardiner, Garland, Gershaw, Irvine, Jelliff, Kellner, Kennedy, Lucas, Luckovich, Speakman, Spencer, Stewart; against, Blatchford.]

## "Countervailing Duties" Feature of Tariff Changes

A new departure in Canadian tariff making was introduced by Hon. C. A. Dunning in bringing in his first budget in the House of Commons on May 1st. Mr. Dunning proposes to bring into effect "countervailing duties" on all the important agricultural products. The effect of these will be, with regard to commodities which are both imported and exported by Canada, that the tariff will automatically be made identical with that of the country trading in these goods with Canada.

The sixteen items on which Canada will impose countervailing duties against the United States are as follows: Potatoes, soups and soup preparations, live stock, fresh meats, cured and pickled meats, butter, eggs in the shell, frozen eggs, frozen egg albumen, wheat, wheat flour, oats, oatmeal, cut flowers, and cast iron pipe. It will be noted that the important items in this list, when considering the proposed tariff changes now in the bill before Congress at Washington, are live stock, meats, eggs, wheat and wheat flour, for the proposals at Washington include duty increases particularly against Canadian cattle, meats, wheat and wheat flour.

Several hundred tariff changes, partially based upon the recommendations of the tariff board, and affecting general, intermediate and British preferential tariffs, will be made. Increases are to be made on 54 items and decreases on 46,

under the general tariff; under the British preferential tariff, 11 increases and 270 decreases. As a result of the revision, 589, of a total of 1,188 will be free under the British preferential tariff.

Downward revision was announced on the tax brought in last year on stock transfers.

### Rates on Butter Increased

The trade agreement now in operation with New Zealand will be terminated on October 12th. The duty on New Zealand butter is to be increased from one cent to four cents per pound. The rates of duty on butter are increased to four cents British preference, six cents intermediate and seven cents general tariff.

Changes announced in the income tax exempt bona fide co-operative associations; Government or similar annuities up to \$5,000 will not be subject to income tax; exemptions of \$500 each will be granted for dependent parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters incapable of self-support. Income tax is made applicable to employees of Canadian companies living abroad.

The sales tax is reduced from two per cent to one per cent; the Minister of Finance estimates that this will reduce taxation by approximately \$22,000,000.

### Revenue and Expenditure

Estimated revenue for the fiscal year 1929-30 was given as \$447,322,000 as compared with \$461,647,024, actual revenue of the previous year, a decrease of \$14,325,024; expenditure for the fiscal year 1929-30 was given as \$402,815,000, as compared with actual expenditure for the previous year of \$380,301,496 an increase of \$22,513,504. The estimated surplus over all expenditures is \$44,507,000. Of the total expenditure for the fiscal year 1929-30, no less than \$158,803,000 or 39.42 per cent represents expenditures attributable to the Great War, the largest item in this total, \$108,857,000, or 27.02 of the nation's total expenditure, representing increase in interest on public debt as compared with 1914, while \$39,000,000 is for war pensions.

### Funded Debt

At the close of the fiscal year the unmatured funded debt of Canada was \$2,250,837,336, of which \$59,069,000 are held as sinking funds, leaving \$2,191,768,563 outstanding in the hands of the public.

Accounts of the Canadian National railways for 1929 showed net earnings of \$36,389,058 available to pay interest on securities in the hands of the public. Interest charges amounted to \$45,258,920, the resulting deficit being \$8,869,862.

### Main Tariff Changes

Among the tariff changes announced are the following:

Increases in the general tariff on steel plate and structural steel, with duty lowered under British preference.

Under the general tariff, 66 items of iron and steel, chiefly in the form of plates and sheets, have been reduced and 40 increased under the intermediate tariff, 86 have been reduced and 24 increased. Under the British preference, 152 have been reduced, 8 increased.

A bounty of 49 cents a ton on Canadian bituminous coal used in smelting.

Removal of duty on British grown tea.

Reductions in the duty on printing machinery.

Reductions on machinery not made in Canada, with increases when made here.

Free entry under the British preferential tariff, with provision for increased rates under the general tariff, on tableware or china and porcelain.

Free entry under the British preferential tariff, and reductions under all tariffs, of certain stock and poultry feeds, menthol and camphor.

(Continued on page 28)

# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

## The Inter-Empire Trade Campaign

Alberta Wheat Pool Broadcast, April 30, 1930

While there has been little discussion in Western Canada over the proposal for Empire Free Trade which has developed in Great Britain, it is altogether likely that if some such plan is adopted by the Old Country it will be of very considerable advantage to agricultural producers in this country.

Western Canadian newspapers have carried only meagre reports of the proposals, and public interest has not been aroused to any extent, but newspapers in Britain are devoting an immense amount of space to the subject, and in Eastern Canada many newspapers have discussed the plan at considerable length.

As far as can be ascertained the plan is to unite the various component parts of the British Empire into closer economic unity by using every reasonable means for expanding inter-Empire trade. Possibly in Canada's case we would be expected to buy British steel, coal, and various manufactured goods, while Britain would provide a preferred position for our wheat, dairy products, cattle, fruit, etc.

To judge from numerous articles printed in Old Country newspapers on this subject, Britain is getting tired of being the dumping ground for the surplus production of the world, while her own products are kept out of other countries by steadily increasing tariffs. Oppressed with a staggering debt, with an increasing and burdensome population, with her industries slowing down because of narrowing markets and ruinous competition from the dumping of cheap goods from her rivals resulting in unemployment, Britain is now taking serious stock of her position and seeking ways and means of circumventing her serious plight.

Western Canadian farmers can appreciate the situation of Britain. Here we find the great United States' market closed tight against the importation of Canadian farm products, Eastern Canada able to take only a tithe of agricultural production, European markets being closed more and more against our wheat, and ruinous competition in the open British market from countries anxious to dump their surplus wheat, and from countries where the scale of living is very low. These are reasons why the Empire Free Trade proposal from Britain must have more than a passing appeal to the farm producers of the Prairie Provinces of Canada, at least.

### In Manufacturing Centres

In the manufacturing centres of Canada the proposal at first met with coldness and diffidence. It was believed that to permit British goods to come into Canada duty free would be ruinous to Canadian manufactures, despite the advantages it would bring to the farm population. Lord Beaverbrook, the chief proponent of the plan in Britain, rather adroitly answers these manufacturers by contending that Canada's home market depends upon internal prosperity and asks what will become of that prosperity

if Canadian farmers are crippled for want of adequate markets as at present. This, he continues, is just where Great Britain is in a position to confer benefits in return for the benefit she asks. She is in plain terms the only considerable buyer of wheat in the world. Her annual import is roughly equivalent to Canada's exportable surplus; but Canada is not the only country that exports wheat, which comes also from the Argentine, where it is grown under labor conditions far below any British standard at a producing cost as low as 60c. or 65c. a bushel; from Prussia, where export is liberally subsidized by the state to the tune of about 35c. a bushel; and in the form of flour from France where export is also subsidized to the equivalent of 60c. a bushel of wheat. Exports of Russian wheat to Germany and France are now developing, and the displacement of domestic wheat in these countries is in turn exported to the British market. The Russians are even selling small quantities of wheat in London to-day in order to develop a market there for next year's crop. There is also the Federal Farm Board of the United States with \$500,000,000 behind it to assist American wheat exports. Will the Canadian farmer in the face of all this unfair competition be able to get rid of his wheat, and if not, how will he have money to purchase goods from the Canadian manufacturer? The new Empire scheme proposes, by assuring him a large and certain market, to increase his purchasing power so that he will be capable of absorbing an increased quantity of the good things of this life which are furnished by manufacturers.

The chief promoter of the new Empire idea next asks: "What is it that Canada is requested to do for Great Britain?" And he supplies his own answer:

### What Canada Can Do

"Assuredly not, as I have already explained, to allow her young industries to be stifled by competition from the mother country. The Empire will need all its productive industries and cannot allow any of them to perish. But Canada can buy from Great Britain what at present she buys from the foreigner. To take only one example, her annual consumption of anthracite coal is something like four million tons, but of this quantity only about half a million tons are British. The rest is mainly from America, but the imports from Russia are growing. Now coal is to Great Britain, at any rate in some measure, what wheat is to Canada. When the collieries languish for want of purchasers, British trade languishes with them. That condition now exists in Great Britain. It may soon be upon Canada with her agricultural interests. We propose that the two countries should stand by one another against these and similar dangers.

"Canada buys from the United States more than \$300,000,000 of various manufactures of iron and steel. Many of these commodities are not competing with the

manufactured output of the Canadian iron and steel mills. For instance, structural steel and sheets are not produced in the Dominion in any substantial quantities. It is clear that there is an immense opportunity for development in this direction to the benefit and advantage of the British Iron and Steel Industry."

The development of the Empire Free Trade plan insofar as Britain is concerned rests upon the willingness of the population to accept food taxes. Since the abolition of the Corn Laws the British people have their faces set against all taxes on food coming into the country. But times have changed and a different set of conditions exist to-day.

### Artificial Situation

Sir Robert Horne, a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a recent notable address demanded an adjustment of the British viewpoint on the taxation of foodstuffs. He said the people of Great Britain are in a situation of the most artificial character, with a population vastly greater than the soil sustains and dependent for the great bulk of their food and raw materials on importations. To pay for these goods must be exported. Britain's very life depends on it. None of her rivals are thus affected to anything like the same extent. Statistics reveal that while world trade is increasing, Britain's share is going down, and production is growing faster in competing countries than in Britain, who is increasingly restricted in her entrance to foreign markets and becoming more and more dependent on Imperial markets which take approximately one-half of all British exports.

Great Britain is the world's greatest grain market. Raising only fifty million bushels of home-grown wheat, she must import yearly vast quantities to feed her dense population. Her burden of taxation is enormous, being 22 per cent of income—higher than taxation in Germany, Italy and France. Her only hope of bearing up under the tremendous burden is the development of her export trade, and hence this Empire Free Trade plan has caught the imagination of many leaders in that country.

Lack of close contact has been somewhat of a barrier in developing trade between Canada and Great Britain. Canada's great market has been the United States. But the United States has seen fit persistently to raise tariffs against Canadian products, and it would appear that other fields must be explored. If Britain and Canada, together with the other portions of the Empire, can develop a plan for mutual benefit it would seem the logical thing to do.

Lord Beaverbrook says: "The campaign has been begun in Great Britain, and we know that nothing can be done anywhere until the people of Great Britain have accepted the vital principle of taxes on foreign foods. Production of wheat in Canada, beef in Australia, of dairying-stuffs in New Zealand, must be maintained by encouraging demand at home. We believe, and here I speak with all restraint, that we have made a good beginning in this main part of our task. Great Britain is tired of the dogmas

that keep the old economic system in place while the prosperity it is meant to produce steadily declines. Her people are ready to listen to a new gospel, and they are listening."

#### Proposed Wheat Imports Board

Even if Free Trade within the Empire can be achieved, it can be readily realized that the process will be a somewhat lengthy one, and in the meantime the British Government is concerning itself very seriously with the establishment of an Imports Board in order to stabilize prices at a level which will prevent further diminution of wheat production in Britain. It is proposed that this Board should undertake the duties of purchasing all the imported wheat required in Britain under full monopoly rights. It would be organized so as to be independent of detail political control, and should have its own capital necessary for its purposes guaranteed or provided by Parliament.

It is proposed that this Board should have wide discretion to buy its wheat in the most efficient commercial manner subject to an understanding that it will endeavor to make bulk contracts with the centralized co-operative wheat pools in the British Empire and outside for the purpose of helping to stabilize prices in the countries of origin, facilitating regular transport, and to cheapen financing, insurance, and other commercial and intermediate charges.

In regard to British produced wheat, the Imports Board would be required to publish guaranteed stabilized prices at a proper parity with import prices at which the millers or the Board itself would be prepared to buy during a defined period. The board would adjust its supplies of imported grain to the millers so as to insure that a market is available for all the wheat of British quality offered for sale.

It is further proposed that the milling industry should be rationalized under national control on lines designed to economize in the production and transport of flour. It is anticipated that fixed prices for flour and better organization for supply and transport would enable a much closer control to be exercised over the costs and profits of the baking industry.

In regard to the actual price proposed to be paid for British wheat, it is planned that this amount shall in no case be less than the estimated average landed price of imported wheat of corresponding quality.

Mr. Wise mentions that one objection to the proposal is interference with the established grain trade in Britain, but points out that the pre-war organization of the wheat trade has already broken down. In any case, he states, it is necessary to protect the farmer from dumping and the consumer from exploitation and the interests of the producers and consumers are infinitely more important to the community than the vested interests of a small group of firms.

It can be judged from the viewpoint of Mr. Wise, who is a member of the Labor Government, and also from that of the leaders of the movement for Empire Free Trade, that Great Britain is very much alive to the fact that abnormally low wheat prices have a severely reactionary effect not only against our own wheat boards but against business generally. It is apparent that some determined steps will be taken on the part of British political and commercial leaders to extend that country's trade by arrangements with wheat exporting countries for an exchange of commodities.

It is needless to point out that the process of bringing any such comprehensive plan into action will not be a rapid one; at the same time it is well

worth while for Canadians, and Western Canadians especially, to keep very closely in touch with this new development as it means so much to our future.

## Gambling and Grain Prices

A "Daily Herald" Tip: the Pools and the Blacklegs

By JOSEPH F. DUNCAN, in *Forward*, Glasgow

"A bad break in the organization of the Canadian Wheat Pool appears probable. . . . It is to be hoped that the defeat of its ambition to hold the world consumers of wheat to ransom will be a bitter and heavy one. Only such a defeat will prevent a repetition of a hold-up policy in future."

That quotation is from the *Daily Herald* of March 27th. It was written by "Our City Editor," who has joined the augmented staff to guide those punters who prefer not to follow "Templegate" and the horses, but who want to know where to put the money they don't require, so that it will bring them something they don't earn. My connection with the Stock Exchange ended twenty-six years ago, after I had spent nine months in a stock-broker's office as a bookkeeper. The opportunity I had then of studying the frozen records of the punters who were gullible enough to accept the advice of "City Editors" left me without any respect for financial advisers. I quote the *Daily Herald* tipster, not for any value his opinion may have, but because his phraseology is suggestive.

#### Hurting Pool Will Not Help

He may be right in tipping the Canadian Wheat Pool for a loser. If the contents bills last week are to be credited, some tipsters gave the winner in the Grand National, and even a City Editor must bring it off now and again. I hope he is wrong, however, and that the Canadian Wheat Pool will not suffer a bitter and heavy defeat. I am willing to risk being held to ransom, whatever that means, rather than see the grain growers of Canada at the mercy of the speculators in the price of wheat. And, for a more selfish reason, I don't want to see the Canadian farmers, the Canadian bankers and the governments of the grain-growing Provinces involved in a severe loss, because, if they are, J. H. Thomas will not sell them those shiploads of coal, or the other commodities we want to sell Canada. A break in Western Canada this year will not help our industrial problems on this side.

I realize that the Canadian Wheat Pool took a serious risk when it decided to hold the crop for a higher price than the merchants offered. It was a gamble, and it may turn out badly for the Pool. It controls 53 per cent of the wheat exported from Canada, and, at the end of 1928 marketing season, which means the spring months of last year, it found itself with large stocks of wheat on hand, much more than the markets could consume. It had to choose between unloading on the market, which would have meant a loss to its members, or carrying over stocks to the 1929 selling period. Forecasts of the 1929 crop were to the effect that the crop would be short, because of unfavorable growing weather, and the Pool decided that the best thing to

do was to hold stocks, and not to flood the market. Speculators were of the same opinion, and a ramp started that prices were bound to rise, and up went prices from May to July. But Providence was unkind to the prophets, and Europe had bumper crops, about 100,000,000 bushels above 1928. In North America the crop was 400,000,000 bushels short compared with 1928. On the face of it, the holding policy appeared a safe one. The Farm Board, which was set up by the U.S.A. Government, thought so, and its Grain Marketing Board started in to buy from farmers at a price which could only be justified if prices were to remain firm. But that bumper crop in Europe enabled buyers to hold off. Naturally they didn't want to help either the Canadian Pool or the Grain Marketing Board of the U.S.A., and they went to the Argentine for supplies, and, so far, have been able to keep prices below what the Pool and the Board are prepared to sell at. If the merchants can get their supplies for the next two or three months outside the Pool and the Board and keep prices below what the Pool or the Board want to get, then North America must carry over a huge surplus into the new crop year, or else face a bitter and heavy defeat.

#### "Bitter and Heavy Defeat"

Not being a City Editor, or a prophet, I have to confess that I do not know what will happen. I am not taking at their face value all the statements which have been appearing about the grain market. Grain prices are still one of the great gambles of the world. I would as soon accept any of the multitude of tipsters as to what was going to happen in a particular race, or believe a City Editor as to what was to happen to the price of rubber shares, as believe the reports of the newspapers about grain prices. I am particularly sceptical about prophecies about the Canadian Wheat Pool because its demise has been so often announced in the last six years that I begin to hope that it cannot be killed. But the City Editor of the *Daily Herald* is firmly convinced that it ought to suffer a bitter and heavy defeat, because it has held the world consumers of wheat to ransom. As I have said, I don't know what that means. It does not mean what the words say. Holding people to ransom is to say, "Your money or your life."

If the Canadian Wheat Pool controlled the wheat supply of the world, and forced the price to such a point that poor people could not buy bread, there would be some justification for the moral indignation of the prophet, but, so far, there has been no difficulty in buying bread on reasonable terms. Producers of wheat have never been able to exchange their produce on terms of equality with other producers. The history of wheat production in the last fifty years has been one long record of exploitation of the producers. It is not a business in which fortunes have been

made; for the most part it has been a business in which producers have been mercilessly exploited. Wave after wave of emigrants have rolled over the virgin lands of the New World, mining the stored fertility of these lands, and have passed on leaving derelict farms and broken men. In Europe wheat cultivation has only been maintained where labor could be had at a standard of living which is represented in this country at 30s. a week, and even lower standards in European countries. The world consumers of wheat have been fed with cheap bread at the cost of exploitation of the workers, which has been worse than anything we know in industrial occupations.

#### An Age-long Problem

The effort of the Canadian farmers in forming a Co-operative Selling Agency and the effort of the U.S.A. Government in setting up its Farm Board, is to put an end to this exploitation. In Canada the Provincial Governments are behind the Wheat Pool and are guaranteeing the banks in financing The Pool in its holding policy. They may have backed losers in Canada and the U.S.A., but the fact that the Governments are backing the efforts is significant. When the U.S.A. was faced with a decline in seven years of 17 per cent in the number of farmers, it became anxious about the decay of the industry, and its Grain Marketing Board is one of the expedients adopted to stay the rot.

#### New Temper in Rural Areas

Whether the particular methods adopted by the North American marketing agencies on this occasion have been wise or otherwise, does not alter the fact that some method of organization of producers is necessary if we are to ensure a continuance of our bread supplies. The circumstances under which the wheat area was extended for the generation previous to the war no longer exist. There is not the area of virgin soils lying waiting to be exploited and North America is no longer an open-door into which the penniless emigrants from Europe can stream. The rising standards of living in the towns makes the contrast between the towns and the back blocks too great to expect that the exploitation of the land workers can continue on the old lines. There is a new temper in the rural areas, which has to be reckoned with. The people see that if they continue to be at the mercy of the markets, which can be rigged by speculators, there is no hope of their being able to bring their conditions to any reasonable standard of living. Behind the marketing efforts is the big social problem which has dogged every civilization—how to maintain a rural population in the face of a rising standard of living in the towns.

#### Compulsory Organization

This problem of organized marketing of farm produce raises a whole series of problems which we have not begun to consider in this or any other country, and I may discuss some of them later. But it is not without interest that the same issue of the *Daily Herald*, which gave us the "City Editor's" prayer for a heavy and bitter defeat of the Canadian farmers' policy contained a forecast of the Labor Government's agricultural policy. There have been many forecasts in the last few days, most of which I am not taking very seriously, but the *Daily Herald* stated that the Government was considering a marketing bill which would give power to a majority of producers of any farm product who decided to launch a

marketing scheme to compel the minority to market their produce under the scheme. That will be a revolutionary proposal in this country, but it is not new to several of our colonies, and it has been hotly debated by the grain growers of Western Canada. Sooner or later it is bound to be adopted in this country. If I am any judge it will receive the support of a majority of farmers in Scotland. If the policy is adopted, and we find the Scottish Milk Agency given power to rope in the "blacklegs," we shall find the City Editor joined by

quite a number of people who will talk about the Agency holding up the consumers of milk to ransom. That kind of thing will sound fine on platforms, and I can imagine some quarterly meetings of co-operators at which the nineteenth century phrases will be made to do duty once again, but it will be more useful if we leave the phrases out of account and endeavor to adjust our thinking to the actual facts, and see whether we cannot devise some method by which the legitimate interests of both producers and consumers can be served.

## Eastern View of Wheat Pool Idea

By T. W. BANTON, in *Toronto Weekly Star*

"The good old rule, the simple plan,  
That they shall take, who have the  
power,  
And they shall keep who can."

What a savage old world it was, and is! For though we make many claims to have advanced, in civilization, far from the "good old days," we are still, to a large extent, governed by that "good old rule" of taking all you can get, while allowing the other fellow the doubtful privilege of keeping if he can.

In the ordinary affairs of life to-day, particularly in the business world, the "rule" invariably works out in favor of the powerful, and to the disadvantage of the little fellow, who fain would keep, but finds in the end that he is unable to do so.

It was primarily in order to rectify that ancient and one-sided bargain, that the modern wheat pool idea was brought into being.

#### The Farmers' Chance

It was therefore to give the farmer his chance that the Wheat Pool was born.

And thanks be, that is the reason why the "Pool" will continue to exist and to thrive, in spite of all the efforts of those who would gladly revert to the "good old rule," and snuff the Pool out in its early youth.

It exists to-day, in spite of the severe storms and buffetings it has had to face, particularly in the past year, because the farmer in the West has come to realize what the Pool's continued existence means to him and what it would mean should by any means the Pool cease to exist.

And that is why the "Pool Idea" in the West has become a sort of religion, and a faith, to which, and for which, the vast majority of Pool members are ready at any moment they may be called upon to rally and fight for, to the last ditch and to the last penny.

That is a fact. And it was proven within only a month or so ago, when the "Pool" being in some apparent danger from the attacks of its enemies, the entire membership of close upon 150,000 farmers, rallied to the standard of the "Pool," and to a man pledged their means to the last cent in its support and defence.

#### A Great Fact

And that is the great fact in connection with the wheat "Pool," that those who talk so glibly of the "Pool" being "down and out," beaten at every point, have entirely overlooked.

The fact that the Pool has become an article of almost religious faith in the hearts and minds of its devotees and

worshippers, makes it invulnerable to attacks from enemies without the walls.

It is only from within, and from dissensions within its own ranks, that the Pool can ever become weak and vulnerable to the attacks of those who seek its destruction.

Wheat prices may suffer sudden and severe declines, as when in the past week they dropped from ten or eleven cents from a week ago, as a result of changes in the weather outlook in the winter wheat belt in the states of Kansas, Oklahoma and other wheat territory, but it is not "attacks" of that sort that will ever endanger the safety of the Pool. Price changes must be looked for, either up or down, as the result of purely economic and natural causes over which neither the Pool nor any other organization can exercise control.

There are attacks of another kind, however, more insidious and more dangerous than any winter wheat crop, whether such a crop be grown in Kansas or the Argentine or any other country.

It is against attacks that the Pool, its members and its officials must ever be on guard.

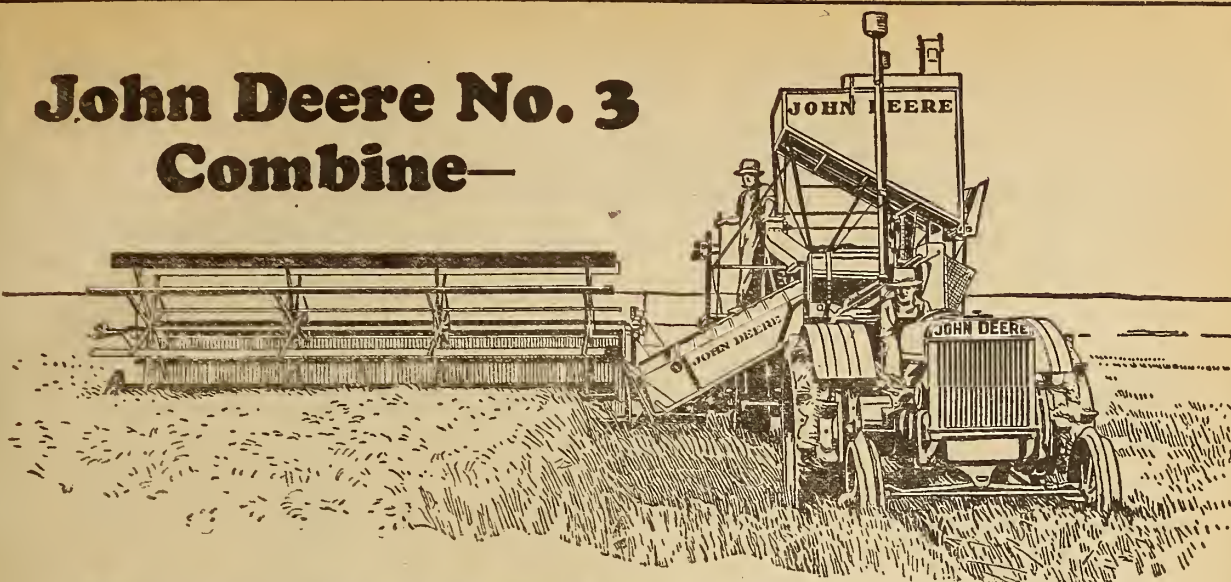
## World Supplies and Prices

*International News Service.*—"The Economic Consequences of Falling Prices." J. M. Keynes, the distinguished economist, well-known for his books on monetary questions and the economic provisions of the Peace Treaties, addressing the shareholders of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society, of which he is President, in London, on the 29th January, called attention to the obstacles placed in the way of world economic recovery by a falling level of prices in these words:

"The fall in the wholesale prices of raw materials has now taken on the character of a world-wide disaster. The storm centres are to be found, in my judgment, neither in Great Britain nor in the United States, but in the great producers of raw materials overseas. For significant signs of recovery or of further deterioration, it may not be so important today to consider London or New York as to watch Australia, South America, and Asia, and also Central Europe; for these areas are being reduced to very grievous distress by the combined circumstances of the fall in the prices of their chief products and the difficulty of obtaining funds on the international loan market."

(Continued on page 24)

## John Deere No. 3 Combine—



## Saved \$3390.36 for One Canadian Grain Grower

**L**AST fall, in harvesting 1417 acres of small grain with the John Deere No. 3 Combine, Walter Winkler, Taber, Alberta, saved \$3390.36 as compared with the cost of harvesting by the old method.

According to Mr. Winkler, the cost of combining the 1417 acres, representing gas, oil, grease, repairs and wages, totaled \$690.60, or approximately \$0.49 per acre as compared with \$2.88 per acre—the cost of harvesting by the old method.

In estimating this saving, Mr. Winkler figures the cost, per acre, of harvesting by the old method as follows:

Twine—per acre.....	\$ 0.19
Cutting.....	.75
Stooling.....	.25
Threshing—average yield 13 bushels per acre.....	1.69
Total cost per acre.....	\$ 2.88
Total cost for 1417 acres.....	4080.96
Total cost of combining 1417 acres.....	690.60

Savings credited to John Deere No. 3 Combine.....\$3390.36

Mr. Winkler finished harvesting the 1417 acres in 23½ days—averaging better than 60 acres per day.

In conclusion he says, "As to saving grain there is no comparison between harvesting with the John Deere combine and the old method."

Hundreds of Canadian grain growers, like Mr. Winkler, are cutting their harvest costs way down—increasing grain-growing profits with the John Deere No. 3 Combine.

If your grain acreage does not justify the use of a larger combine, you will want to know about the New John Deere No. 5 Combine built especially for the medium-sized or small farm. Write today for further information on the combine you are interested in. Mail this coupon—>

# JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

### John Deere Advantages

1. The John Deere saves and thoroughly cleans the grain.
2. Simple construction with main controls on operator's platform provides one-man control.
3. Three-wheel-in-line construction insures flexibility and light draft. Platform follows contour of land cutting at proper height full length of cutter bar.
4. High, wide wheels insure light draft. Wide tread permits combine wheels to straddle tractor wheel tracks.
5. John Deere high quality materials and workmanship throughout. High-grade bearings and pressure viling system lengthen life.
6. Motor has plenty of power to meet emergencies.
7. Windrower and pick-up attachment do good work.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD., HM-4 10  
Winnipeg, Calgary or Regina.

Please send me complete information on:

- ☐ John Deere No. 3 Combine.  
(Built in 12- and 16-foot sizes.)
- ☐ The Smaller John Deere No. 5 Combine.  
(Built in 10- and 12-foot sizes.)

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If it were not for the advertising we carry, we should have to put out smaller issues, more cheaply printed. . . . The more advertising we can get, the more money there will be . . . not for profits for shareholders . . . but to put into the production of a better paper.

And the more returns our clients get from their advertising in *The U.F.A.*, the more business and the more revenue they will give us . . . And the more support our readers give to our advertisers, the more support our advertisers will give us . . . And, completing the circle, the benefits will be passed back to our readers.

# Interests of the United Farm Women

## A Great Canadian's Thoughts on Life

The Late Sir William Osler's Addresses to Students—  
"Live in Day-Tight Compartments"

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Farm Women:

When in the city where a good library is at hand, I find my reading running along many lines. Sometimes I see a book review which attracts; sometimes I see an advertisement that sound alluring; sometimes a friend recommends one; or sometimes when wandering through the library looking into different books, something in one appeals and I get that.

The results are of course what one might expect. Sometimes the books do not interest me very much and my anticipations have not been realized and sometimes an unexpected pleasure awaits me. Of course I always bear in mind what Alice Maynell, I think it was, said: "When we read lines of some great poet to a listener we know it is not the poet that is at stake but the listener," and I realize that the fault is very probably not in the book but in myself.

The other day I took "The Student Life" by Sir Wm. Osler from the library, and it has given me so much pleasure that I want to write of it today.

### Born in Backwoods of Ontario

Most of you will remember that Sir William Osler, who afterwards became one of the best known physicians in the world, was born as he said "seventh in a missionary's family in the backwoods of Ontario with twins ahead." He studied at McGill, in London, and some time in Vienna and Berlin. When he came back he lectured in McGill and worked in the Montreal General Hospital, studied and worked there until he made such a name that he was offered the Chair of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and then spent twenty years in the States divided between that University and Baltimore. For he went to Johns Hopkins University, where he made such a name for himself and helped make it for that medical school, and while there wrote his best known book, "Principles and Practice of Medicine." He had many honors and offers conferred on him and finally went to Oxford, England, as Regius Professor of Medicine.

This little book contains addresses to students, "The Student Life," being a farewell address to McGill and Pennsylvania, "A Way of Life" to the students of Yale, and "Man's Redemption of Man" to the students of Edinburgh. Although he became a consultant to whom almost any fee would be paid if he would consent to come, it is said that it is as a lover, teacher and inspirer of students he will be chiefly remembered.

His first address is one of more importance to medical students than to anyone else, although there are points in it of interest to all. He kept reminding them their college course was but the beginning of their education and then reminded them the true student was a citizen of the world. "I care not," he said, "in what subject he may work, the full knowledge can not be reached without

drawing on supplies from lands other than his own—French, English, German, American, Japanese, Russian, Italian; I care not on what stream of knowledge he may embark, follow up its course and the rivulets that feed it flow from many lands."

### Poetry of the Commonplace

Reminding them of the hard parts of their work and the tediousness of it he said: "Nothing will sustain you more potently than the power to recognize in your humdrum routine, as perhaps it may be thought, the true poetry of life—the poetry of the commonplace, of the ordinary man, of the plain toilworn woman, with their loves and their joys, their sorrows and their griefs."

In his "Man's Redemption of Man" he points out that it was the keen desire of the Greeks to make life a better thing than it had been, to help in the service of man; to have a beautiful soul in a beautiful body, and that their ambition pervades the world now. He goes on to say: "Measure as we may the progress of the world—intellectually in the growth and spread of education, materially in the application to life of all mechanical appliances, and morally in a higher standard of ethics between nation and nation and between individuals—there is no one measure which can compare with the decrease of disease and suffering in man, woman and child." Then he goes on to briefly mention a few of the most important measures of man's physical redemption; the introduction of anaesthesia, of Listerian surgery, of public sanitary measures, of control of cholera, of typhus fever and small pox. When he wrote, tuberculosis was the greatest foe of humanity and we know what advances have been made in its control since that time.

### A Philosophy of Life

His "Way of Life" contained a message which might well be taken to heart by us all. Everyone, he says, has consciously or unconsciously worked out some philosophy of life, and his was simply this: "Live in day-tight compartments," and the foreword of his address in part is this quotation:

"For Yesterday is but a Dream,  
"And Tomorrow is only a Vision,  
"But Today well lived makes  
"Every Yesterday a Dream of Happiness,  
"And every Tomorrow a Vision of Hope.  
"Look well, therefore, to this Day!  
"Such is the Salutation of the Dawn."

Worrying over the past or dreading the future is futile. As he says: "The load of tomorrow added to that of yesterday carried today makes the strongest falter."

To start the day aright, to have the clean mind in the clean body, that may give the true joy of life. He gives some advice against the over use of tobacco, and of drinking he says: "As moderation is very hard to reach, and as it has been abundantly shown that the best of

mental and physical work may be done without alcohol in any form, the safest rule for the young man is abstinence."

And as for the day, he says: "Join the whole creation of animate things in a deep heartfelt joy you are alive, that you see the sun, that you are in this glorious earth which nature has made so beautiful and which is yours to conquer and enjoy." "Begin the day with Christ and his prayer," he says—you need no other—creedless with it, you have religion. As the soul is dyed by the thoughts, let no day pass without contact with the best literature of the world. Learn to know your Bible, though perhaps not as your fathers did. In forming character and in shaping conduct it still has its ancient power. Fifteen or twenty minutes day by day will give you fellowship with the great minds of the race and little by little as the years pass you extend your friendship with the immortal dead."

One could not but be struck with the friends of "immortal dead" he had made for his essays are full of quotations from the Bible, from the great philosophers and thinkers of the past and he considered his ability to live in day-tight compartments enabled him to make full use of the ability given him.

I could go on further from the book but I think there is enough in this to interest you.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER

## Activities of the U.F.W.A.

In forwarding \$34.60 for the Deficit Fund, Mrs. Geo. H. Muir, secretary of Horse Hill U.F.W.A. Local, explains that \$19.60 was raised by an entertainment in the community hall. This entertainment, "An Evening with Shakespeare," was arranged by Miss Reed, who was intimately connected with the organization of the U.F.W.A., and who had offered to put on an evening in aid of the deficit fund.

Arrowwood U.F.W.A. Local met recently at the home of Mrs. J. McCann, with thirty members present and several visitors. Mrs. D. R. M. Shouldice gave a very interesting paper on Manchuria and Mrs. J. Shearer a humorous reading. Mrs. Stong's very seasonable bulletin on horticulture was read, and was greatly appreciated. Arrangements are being carried out for a special program on Goodwill Day. After adjournment, a dainty lunch was served by Mrs. Leonard and Mrs. McCann.

Albright U.F.W.A. Local are holding a picnic on May 30th, and a dance in the new community hall on the same evening, states a report from Mrs. E. Eastman, secretary. "A piano is being installed soon, and a second floor is being laid. We hope to help with the piano fund, and have also planned to pay membership dues out of our general fund this year; we are hoping to swell our list and retain



SIR HECTOR L. LANGEVIN

*First secretary of state in the Dominion. He helped pave the way for the triumph of Canada's Diamond Jubilee, after which we named Jubilee Coffee.*

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**F**ULL-FLAVORED DELICIOUS coffee is now yours at no extra cost. We pack Nash's fragrant Jubilee Coffee in big five-pound containers, saving the cost of four one-pound cans. We give you extra quality at no extra cost. Try Nash's through this extraordinary offer. Purchase of a five-pound tin at the regular price gives you this smart, reliable clock at the low price of 59c. Take advantage of this opportunity to save through Nash's special offer now featured at your grocer's.

# Nash's

## JUBILEE COFFEE

NASH TEA AND COFFEE IMPORTERS  
165 Water Street, Vancouver, B.C.

our old members. We think the program for 1930 will be a good help in our meetings."

Mrs. Hughes, secretary of Three Hills U.F.W.A. Local, writes: "We planned a year's program at the beginning of the year. January was guest meeting; we had a talk on art by Rev. Mr. Acheson. At our February meeting, we had a paper on the life of St. Valentine, with lunch in keeping. Then March was a St. Patrick meeting; roll call was answered by an Irish joke, and a talk was given by Rev. Father O'Neil. We had a one day course in interior decorating, and in March sent a thirty-dozen crate of eggs to the Junior Red Cross Hospital in Calgary."

The April bulletin, on beautification and horticulture, by Mrs. Stong, was read at the May meeting of Calgary U.F.W.A. Local, and was followed by a round table discussion on gardening methods, growing of shrubs, vines, and trees, etc. On suggestion of Mrs. Wyman, a resolution was passed asking the Premier of the Province to set aside a suitable day in the fall for the planting of peonies and bulbs, to be called "Peony Day." Mrs. Wyman pointed out that the peony was particularly adapted to our climate, and was one of the most beautiful and easily grown flowers. It was decided to donate \$5 to the Junior Conference Fund.

The program prepared by Ridgewood U.F.W.A. Local, for the period from April to December, promises some very profitable and enjoyable meetings. In addition to the reading of the bulletins, a number of papers will be given by members, as follows: Exercises for Keeping Fit, Mrs. H. D. Mackay; The Pre-school Age, Mrs. Mayberry; What It Means to Be a Citizen, Mrs. W. J. Symons; The Four-Square Life, Mrs. Creelman; and a demonstration of correct serving of a dinner by Miss D. Stickland. Subjects for roll calls are: A Beautiful Thought; Something My Mother Taught Me; Something I Need Badly; Cooling

Desserts; Short Cuts to Housework; Hints on Dry-Cleaning; The Emergency Shelf; Something I Have to Be Thankful For; A Newspaper Clipping.

"A very enjoyable meeting was held at the home of Mrs. James Nelson," says a report from Mrs. Eva Garnett, reporter for Carseland U.F.W.A. Local. "Mrs. Nelson had arranged a very interesting contest; Mrs. Melendy won the prize, a box of candy. A delicious lunch was served. We have bright meetings and we extend a cordial invitation to anyone to attend them. In April we held a special meeting, at the home of our secretary, Mrs. Melendy, to say goodbye to Mrs. Repp, who has since left for her new home in Vermilion. Our president, Mrs. Kruse, in behalf of the Local, presented Mrs. Repp with a very pretty meat fork, and wished her and her family every success in their new home, and expressed the hope that she would start a U.F.W.A. there."

Mrs. J. H. Drysdale, secretary of Stettler U.F.W.A. Local, sends in the following report: "On April 19th we held a meeting at Mrs. Heck's home, with seventeen members and several visitors present. Mrs. Stong's bulletin was read by Mrs. Thomlinson, our convener of Horticulture; we were all most interested, and look forward to further bulletins on this subject. Papers on gardening, by Mrs. Rufenacht, and on poultry, by Mrs. W. Streit, were also given at this meeting. On Saturday last we held a sale of articles made from flour sacks, home cooking, plants and produce, and enriched our funds by \$25. Many beautiful and useful articles were sent in; a prize of \$1 had been offered by an anonymous friend and the judges had some difficulty in allocating this, but gave it to Mrs. Judd, whose sewing machine cover was perfect in every detail. Mrs. J. R. Van Kleeck, with a luncheon set, came so close that a friend gave a second prize."

A good crowd was in attendance at the regular meeting of Gleichen U.F.W.A. at

the home of Mrs. J. W. Hutchison; a financial report of the sale and tea held on April 12th was given, the net profit being \$28.80. This is to be divided equally between Gleichen U.F.W.A. Local and the Meadowbrook Community Hall Association. Mrs. W. H. McKeever, secretary, states that much of the credit for the success of the sale was due to the convener of the sale, Mrs. Lois Elder, and helpers, and to the conveners of the tea, Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. Ellis and helpers. At this meeting, the sum of \$7 was voted to the deficit fund. A splendid paper was given by Mrs. Sam Desjardine on "The Romance of Rayon and Its Care." At the May meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Sammons, delegates were chosen to attend the Gleichen convention: Mrs. W. F. Erford, Mrs. F. Desjardine, Mrs. R. D. Oliver and Mrs. A. Thomas. A goose was raffled at this meeting, Miss Goodwin holding the lucky number; \$5 was realized from the raffle. Mrs. Ellis gave a very interesting paper, on the Mothers' Pension Act, and final arrangements were made for the sewing demonstration by Miss Tilley.

### Mrs. Parlbay in Field

It is announced by the U.F.W.A. Executive, in behalf of Hon. Irene Parlbay, that she is definitely in the field for nomination as a representative of the Provincial Government for her constituency of Lacombe. Pressure had been brought to bear upon Mrs. Parlbay by men and women in the organization and outside of the organization—urban and rural. Letters of appreciation of Mrs. Parlbay's work and expressions of a desire for her to remain in public life have been coming to the U.F.A. Central Office, and to Premier Brownlee, as well as to Mrs. Parlbay herself. Mrs. Parlbay was nominated by a joint U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. meeting of her own Local at Alix on May 3rd, and consented to stand at the constituency nominating convention which takes place in Lacombe on May 27th.

### A Few Practical Achievements of the U.F.W.A.

Secured Obstetrical Nurses to supplement the efforts of the medical profession in outlying districts.

Been responsible for securing legislation instituting Municipal Hospitals. Increased the interest and support given to Public Health Nurses. Sponsored idea of travelling dentists and urged Health Department to send them out; also travelling Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.

Been instrumental in securing reform of the Dower, Mothers' Allowance and other acts of special benefit to women and children.

Organized Junior Branches for the purpose of training farm boys and girls in citizenship; interesting them in the improvement of rural conditions. Co-operated with the University of Alberta in arranging for Young Farm People an Annual Conference devoted to short educational courses and supervised social activities for boys and girls from Alberta farms.

Helped institute Travelling Libraries.

Assisted generally in establishing the idea of co-operative marketing in the Province.

Recommended changes in content of Public and High School courses. Where these were redrafted the U.F.W.A. were given representation on the revision committee.

Were instrumental in securing passage of Federal law equalizing grounds for divorce as between men and women.

Were instrumental in securing the passage of an act providing for the sterilization of the mentally deficient in certain circumstances.

Our Locals have been the means of bringing about a more neighborly spirit in their communities, and more satisfying social life, thus relieving farm life of much of its isolation.

The U.F.W.A. has provided an organization in which farm women can train themselves to take their proper place in the conduct of their country's affairs. This is evidenced more plainly at each succeeding Convention—it has given training in methods of conducting business; knowledge of our public institutions and of Government; and has developed confidence and ability to express their ideas.

### Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Orange Sponge Pie:** 1 orange, 1 cup milk, 3-4 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1 lemon, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 tablespoon butter, 1-4 teaspoon salt. Line plate with pie crust. Cream sugar and butter. Add beaten egg yolks and milk. Stir well. Add fruit juices and grated rind. Make a smooth paste of flour and 1-2 tablespoon water. Add to the mixture. Lastly add stiffly beaten whites. Bake until set. (Flour and whites will rise and make a sponge on top)—Miss E. Birch, Calgary.

**Tomato Scrambled Eggs:** Beat together six eggs, one-half teaspoon salt, pinch of pepper and one-half cup tomatoes. Turn into skillet in which two tablespoons butter have been melted, and stir until slightly set. Serve in a ring of hot buttered spinach.

**Shrimp Chowder:** Two or three slices salt pork, four medium sized potatoes, one onion, one can shrimps, 1 quart milk, salt, pepper to taste. Fry the pork until brown and crisp. Pare and cut potatoes in cubes. Peel and chop onion fine. Put potatoes in saucepan with half of the onion, and boil in a small amount of water

until tender. Brown the rest of the onion in pork drippings, and empty into the saucepan. Add milk, pork (cut into cubes), and the shrimps, using the liquid also. Add salt and pepper, and let all come to the boiling point. The chowder will have a stronger shrimp taste if made a couple of hours before serving, and reheated before using.

### "The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Lougheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



6839

6828

#### 6839. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3 year size requires 1 5-8 yard of 32 inch material. To trim with bias binding requires 2 7-8 yards, 1 1-2 inch wide. Price 15c.

#### 6828. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size with long sleeves requires 4 1-8 yards of material 35 inches wide. With short sleeves, 3 5-8 yards will be required. For contrasting material 5-8 yard is required, cut crosswise. Price 15c.

### JUNIOR CONFERENCE

Junior Conference presents a great opportunity to the young people of the U.F.A. movement. Support it by sending a contribution to the Junior Conference Fund.

When truth is lost and logic spent,  
Assertion is better than argument.

—J. B. W., in *The Literary Guide*.



**BEST**  
because it's  
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# Robin Hood Rapid Oats

For growing children nothing  
equals **HOT COOKED** oats cereal  
—but it should be **"PAN-DRIED"**

14

## HOME CANNING

is the title of a new 72-page booklet which the **BANK OF MONTREAL** has issued and is now distributing free to all who ask for a copy. This booklet describes the latest methods of canning fruits, meats and vegetables.

A copy may be obtained on application to any Branch of the **BANK OF MONTREAL**.

## U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

### The Junior Conference

Dear Juniors:

I wonder if you are all looking forward to the approaching Conference with the same pleasure and interest as I am.

Many of you will be renewing the friendships made last year, and some of you will be attending for the first time, and wondering what your impressions will be of the Conference.

The success of the Conference depends to a large degree upon the Juniors themselves and the use they make of the opportunities open to them by taking part in the different contests.

Let every Local try to make an effort to enter at least into one of the contests, and make this Conference a bigger and better one than last year.

In conclusion let me remind you of the "Junior Night". Last year a successful concert was held—so come prepared to make some little contribution to make the concert a success.

Yours fraternally,

ELEANOR HEPBURN  
U.F.W.A. Convener,  
Young People's Work.

Medicine Hat, Alta.

At the April 21st meeting of the Newlands Junior Local it was decided to send a delegate to the Junior Conference. This Local was only organized recently.

Elizabeth Hettler, secretary of the Keystone Juniors, when remitting dues remarks that they are having real enjoyable meetings. After the meetings the Juniors play soft ball.

The Bar Harbour Hustlers held a Sewing Demonstration by Miss Tilley on April 8th, 9th and 10th at the home of Mrs. Lagore, and enjoyed it very much, reports Lily Baker, secretary.

At the April 4th meeting of the Rocky Coulee Juniors it was decided that the boys should form a base ball team and the girls a basket ball team. The teacher has kindly agreed to show the girls how to play.

A Junior Local was formed at Morrin by Mrs. Price, and is called the Morrin Junior Local. There are twenty-eight paid up members and thirty-four enrolled. Elsie M. Dodd is secretary, and Frank Miller, president.

The annual meeting of the Alston Junior Local was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Miller when all the officers were re-elected. The meeting was called to get together and plan a play and dance for the coming month, writes Ona Miller, secretary.

"Basket ball is starting now," writes Edna Tompkins, secretary of the Chester-wold Junior Local. "Last year the Bismark Junior girls certainly showed us how to play but our boys beat the Bismark Junior boys." There is nothing like friendly competition.

At the May 1st meeting of the Hazel Bluff Junior Local there were ten members present and three visitors. A delegate was chosen for the Junior Conference, reports Margaret Lyons, secretary, when remitting contribution to the Conference Fund.

The Bobtail Juniors have invited the Seniors to their next meeting on the 21st of May and are arranging a program for this occasion. "We had our song sheets for our last meeting and certainly enjoyed the evening singing," writes Elsie Liddle, secretary.

Walter Walker, secretary of the Claysmore Juniors, reports that they have been having interesting meetings at which boxing, dancing, physical drill and games have figured on the program. They held two dances at Claysmore school and also had a toboggan party. They are now starting baseball.

"There was a fairly small attendance at the last meeting of the Stanmore Junior Local held on April 19th because of the busy seeding season," reports Amy Adams, secretary. After the business the Juniors had a social program of recitations, riddles and jokes prepared by Ivy Adams. The members take turns in preparing the programs.

The Turin Junior Local held its last meeting on April 4th at the home of Mrs. Stauth. After the business was concluded the rest of the evening was spent in games and a delicious lunch served. Freda Arrowsmith won the prize in the Floral Wedding contest. Although the Turin Juniors cannot send a delegate to the Junior Conference as none of the members are old enough, they are sending in the five dollars contribution to the Conference Fund.

The Okotoks Juniors are progressing rapidly, reports Alma Cameron, secretary. There are now twenty members. An afternoon tea and sale of home cooking was put on and \$18.55 made over and above expenses. The orchestra is coming along fine and played recently at a public meeting. The Juniors are learning folk dancing assisted by Mrs. Bell, adviser. The Junior directors have planned a visit to a large poultry farm, hikes and meetings in the open air for the summer program.

The Cherhill Excelsior Juniors have been holding their regular meetings at the homes of the parents in alphabetical order so the Juniors decided to show their appreciation by holding a banquet and social evening in their honor. The boys supplied the chickens and the girls roasted them and prepared all the other items on the menu. A very pleasant hour was spent at the supper table, after which the Juniors entertained the Seniors to a program consisting of recitations, songs, piano selections and debates. The debates were: (1) Resolved that the horse is of more benefit to the farmer than the tractor, and (2) Resolved that peace is more beneficial to a nation than war. The affirmative sides respectively were taken by Frank Stock and

Danny Smith, and Walter Smith and Donald MacDonald; and the negative sides respectively by Charles Adams and John Gillis, and Andrew Brown and Harold Bronson. The affirmative side won the first debate despite the fact that on account of Danny Smith's absence Frank Stock had to support it by himself, and the second debate resulted in a tie. The banquet and social evening proved such a success that it is thought to make it an annual event.

### The Junior Yell

(Practice this in readiness for the Conference.)

Ki Yi, yiddi ki,  
Ki Yi Yip,  
Farmers, Farmers,  
Zip, Zip, Zip.  
Juniors, Juniors,  
Hip Hooray,  
We are members of the U.F.A.

### The Greatest Gift

"If you were a good fairy with a capacity limited to a single gift, which of the good things of life would you bestow upon a most-favored cradle? In my own case I should select, without a moments' hesitation, the gift of winning friendship. Long ages ago discovered that the prizes upon which men set their hearts—wealth, power, reputation—end in disillusion. 'Achievement brings the bitter dregs, the empty cup.' But for the man who has gathered friends worth having, life is good to live and good to look back upon."—Protonious, in *The Literary Guide*.

### Conference Reminders

Have you registered at the University?

Have you sent in a contribution to the Conference Fund?

Remember to bring running shoes and suitable clothing for games.

### THE RESULT

A farmer, who wished to investigate the huge profits of the middleman, sold a consignment of eggs to a London firm. On one of the eggs he wrote: "I received three halfpence for this egg; how much did you pay?"

Some months later the farmer received a reply written upon the notepaper of a theater:

"I received your egg absolutely gratis,"  
—*Til-Bits*.

### IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the fish oil and meal industry in British Columbia 24 plants, in 1929, produced 15,681 tons of fish meal and 2,644,813 gallons of oil. Three thousand tons of meal found a market within the province, the balance being sold to Japan, Germany, Holland and California. The oil went to Eastern Canada, the United States and Germany.

Where can you put that \$5 to better use than by sending it in to the Junior Conference Fund?



ANIMALS show how much they value good TEN/TEST housing by growing fatter and sleeker. Cows give more milk, hens lay better, hogs grow quicker to market size and horses are more fit for work.

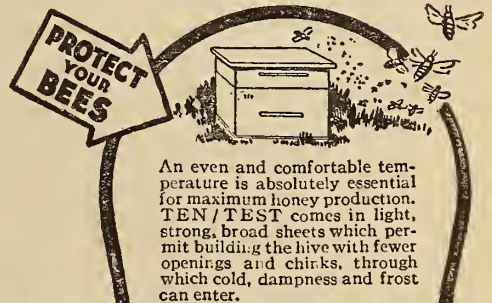
TEN/TEST Building Board makes farm buildings warm, dry and healthful. It keeps out cold, dampness and draughts. It prevents condensation in stables and cow barns. In poultry houses it stops the causes of leg weakness, sluggishness and low egg production. It makes for bigger cash profits everywhere.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

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For June, \$25.00 per hundred.

**HATCHING EGGS.**

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New Cash and Minute Books—Provision for taking care of assignment forms ..	\$1.50
Revised Constitutions, each ..	.05
Or per dozen ..	.50
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Or per dozen ..	1.00
Reports and Addresses at 1930 U.F.W.A. Convention ..	.15

# NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

## Next Step in Co-operative Livestock Marketing

A Survey of the Progress Made to Date, and Reasons Why Pool Must Go Forward to Acquisition of Packing Facilities—"Making the Perishable Hog Unperishable"

By A. B. CLAYPOOL

The following survey of progress in co-operative livestock marketing in Alberta was made by A. B. Claypool, President of the A.C.L.P., before the Eighth Annual Meeting of the National Livestock Producers' Association of the United States, held this year in Chicago. Mr. Claypool's address contained a discussion of Alberta hog raisers' marketing problems in great detail. We print below outstanding passages from it.

We started organizing in Alberta some seven or eight years ago. We had a great many practices in livestock marketing that weren't right. We have taken a raw country and have brought it up to date in a pretty short space of time. Twenty-five years ago we weren't even a Province; we were just a ranch country. Inside of those twenty-five years we have brought our country to the place that England has been a thousand years in reaching. The eastern part of the States has been 150 years, and in your western states it has taken you some 60 or 75 years to attain that position. We have come along fairly fast. We fellows who have had the good fortune to be there while we are comparatively young men, have been through the whole development.

Twenty-five years ago if you wanted to sell a steer in Alberta, you waited until the fall of the year, when the packer-buyer came around, and he only went to the largest bunches. He cut them out. If they were worth \$40 to the packer, you could sell, or if not, you kept them another year. When I went out there I had only a few and I couldn't sell them at all. I had the choice to do one of two things; either eat them or sell them to a rancher.

We have developed from that until we have our stockyards, our exchanges, our co-operative marketing associations on the same basis that you have them. In being able to make that complete survey, I do think that we have some advantage over you.

We started co-operative marketing of live stock back in 1920. We got it organized to a good start in about 1924, and we were the first Province to organize on a co-operative basis with a contract.

I am going to talk about hogs because I can make a clearer story, as in Canada hogs are a standardized product. We sell on grades and we know exactly what we are doing. With cattle selling on a quality basis, we are not so sure of comparison of price unless we see the cattle, so we will talk about hogs.

When we started operations in 1924, Alberta hogs were on a differential under Winnipeg of around fifty cents. We sold all the way from thirty-five to seventy-five cents under the Winnipeg week-by-week price. The average for the year was forty-eight and one-half cents under. Then we organized, and in 1928, we got to the place where Alberta hogs sold at fifteen cents over the Winnipeg market.

That was the benefit of organization and co-operation. In 1928, the packers brought hogs into Alberta plants from Saskatchewan to break our market. We have passed that. They can't do it now, for in the meantime, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, Ontario and the Maritimes have organized.

In the fall of 1929 the packers' cellars were empty, our rush of hogs was coming on and we were trying to sell them. The packers were laying back. They didn't buy. We couldn't figure out what was the reason. They said hogs were only worth eight cents and they were going to put them down to eight cents. They never got them below nine and one-quarter, but it wasn't because they didn't try.

We found that during the year of 1929 there was an increase of imports of green pork from the United States of over 5,000,000 pounds into Canada. The packers were bringing the green pork cuts into our country, finishing the cure in Canadian plants and using your hogs to break our market.

I told you about that incident to show you that we have a sincere interest in your success here. We want you to sell your hogs just a little higher. You are selling them too cheaply, to our way of thinking. We want you to sell them so high that the packers can't afford to send them into our country and undersell us.

In the live stock marketing game, there are two sides or interested parties playing—the packers, who desire to buy right for their plants, and the producers, who wish to sell advantageously. We have no quarrel with the packers. They are doing a job from their own view point and to their own interest, and they are doing it in a good manner. I only wish that we, on our side, had the unity of purpose, the completeness of control of the organization, the way of mobilizing our forces speedily in attack, as they have.

It is merely a question of division of interests. They are trying to work for their people; we on our side, are trying to work for ours. Anything I say I don't wish to be interpreted in any way as critical of what they are doing. We have the friendliest relations in doing the work, but we have found in working toward the marketing of our live stock, that there are very definite cleavages in interests. Our interests are not theirs, theirs are not ours. We are both honest in what we are trying to do and we are not quarrel-

ing; we are each trying to do it. We have found that every time we build up a vantage point in our marketing, as I say, the packers on their side change the attack. It may be for a while that they play one organization or association against another, one Province against another. For a while they took a trainload of cattle or hogs from Alberta to break the Montreal market, only to come back again to all of us in the west with the broken market a week or two later.

We have got the plan perfected to where our Canadian co-operative organization has one man in Winnipeg, who is in control of all shipments from the west that go east, and if an eastern packer wants to buy from the western co-operative, he has to buy through that channel. In that way we don't in any way hurt one another's markets. We don't in any way grasp for a nickel or a dime on a better market and break that market to the place where it is going to tumble down like a row of ten-pins and come back on us the next week. We think we have done a good deal in getting together on a Canadian basis.

### Plan to Take Advantage of Seasonal Runs

We have also very definitely come to this conclusion in Alberta: that as long as we are on the outside of the game we are at a very distinct handicap in properly and intelligently marketing our stock. Co-operative marketing implies orderly marketing, controlled marketing. Live stock is a product of nature and comes in during the seasons, and if you deliver your live stock out of season, to a certain extent, you are working upstream, so to speak. We have the severe winters. Our pigs come in the spring. They reach the 200-pound mark and then come to the markets at about the same time.

We have tried to get our farmers into the two-litter proposition. We are getting them to spread over their deliveries. We are trying to arrange that irregularity of supply to the best of our ability, but we are working against nature in doing it.

We made a survey of our market in 1928 and we found that our hog price ranged from \$8.10 to \$13.25, but that 61.2 per cent of the hogs went on the market when the price was between \$8.10 and \$9.00. In other words, while we had a good market at times, almost two-thirds of our hogs went on the market at the low price. That is a bigger percentage than yours because you have the two litters as a uniform practice. I checked up on your hog prices here and I found that over forty-six per cent of your hogs in 1929 went on the market in the low part of the market. In other words, your market ranged from \$8.85 to 12 cents and between \$8.85 and 10 cents or below 10 cents, forty-six or forty-seven per cent of your hogs went on the market.

In handling of that surplus, in the feeding of the market in an even way, is the success or failure of a marketing enterprise.

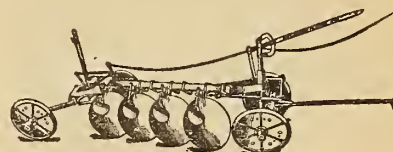
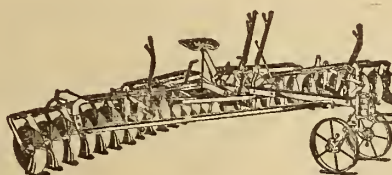
### Making the Perishable Hog Imperishable

We have come to the conclusion that we, as producers, have to do the same thing that the packers are doing now, that is, change that live hog, that highly perishable product, into the frozen hog and put it into cold storage where we

(Continued on page 28)

# MCCORMICK-DEERING

## Power and Tools for the Summer Fallow



## Developed in the West for the West!

Proving and Testing Work on Western Farms  
Is Helping to Solve the Grain Growers'  
Power and Equipment Problems

**M**ANY typical Western Canada farms—scattered far and wide over the prairie provinces—are used by International Harvester in trying, testing, and proving McCormick-Deering Power Farming Equipment and the modern methods this equipment makes possible. Careful research work, carried on in the heart of the great West, shows up all through the line in countless important improvements. There is no guess-work in McCormick-Deering design; every machine is proved and ready before it is offered to our customers.

This careful experimental and development work,

plus enthusiastic farmer co-operation and the demonstration farm program being carried on under the supervision of Mr. J. G. Haney at Gull Lake, Sask., and Oak Lake, Man., is doing much to advance farming in the West. Grain production costs are being lowered, man's labor lightened, the farm woman's task made easier, and farm life made happier wherever these modern machines and methods are adopted.

Write for information concerning the equipment shown on this page, or visit the local McCormick-Deering agent and discuss your power and equipment problems with him.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA

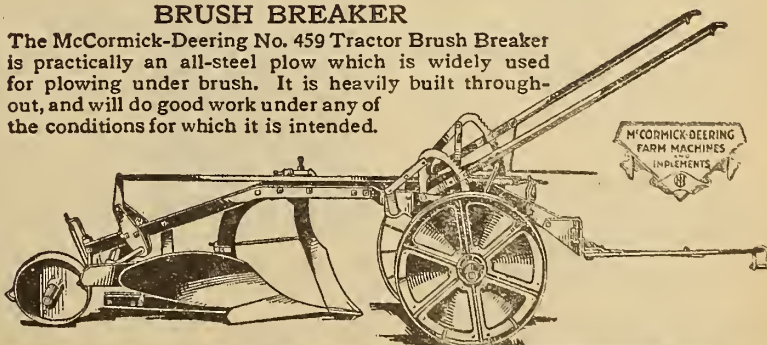


### ROD WEEDER

Here is a new tool that is worth investigating. It covers a 12-foot strip and pulls the weed roots out of the soil, leaving them exposed to the sun where they soon wither and die. A great tool in summer fallow.

### BRUSH BREAKER

The McCormick-Deering No. 459 Tractor Brush Breaker is practically an all-steel plow which is widely used for plowing under brush. It is heavily built throughout, and will do good work under any of the conditions for which it is intended.



## NEWS OF WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 14)

**Co-operation**

*The Scoop Shovel.*—The purpose of the co-operative movement is to put production for use in the place of production for profit; to organize production for the satisfaction of human needs; to create an economic system in which all production will be accompanied by an ability to consume—in which there will be neither over-production nor under-consumption because the total consumption will equal the total production.

**A Recent Circular**

The following is an extract from a recent circular issued by R. D. Purdy, manager of the Wheat Pool and Wheat Pool Elevators:

"As you are no doubt aware, our Provincial election takes place June 19th next. It is possible some of our agents, as employees of this farmers' organization, may consider it to be quite in order to take an active interest in this election. Our Pool membership is composed of all views of politics, and under such circumstances we consider it very necessary that our agents refrain from taking any active part. As an individual we consider you

have a responsibility to record your vote on election day along lines of your personal views, but your participating in any election campaign in the interests of any political party, would no doubt create friction amongst Pool members tributary to your point, and in the best interests of this Association such situation should not be permitted.

"I trust you will fully appreciate need of carefully refraining from participating in either the nomination or election of our Wheat Pool Delegates in your district, as well as avoiding being involved in any political matters. In event of any pressure being brought to bear on you in such matters do not hesitate to make use of this circular to explain your position."

**IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

Discussing the co-operative movement in Prince Edward Island, J. W. Boulter, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Secretary of the P.E.I. Potato Growers Association, said that, "in a decade, from a start at zero, there has been built up a co-operative organization without any capital stock, non-profit-making, which, today, has a membership of over 3,000 and controls a business that has probably the largest turnover, in value, in the Province."

**Pool Delegate Nominations**

Membership lists with nomination blanks were sent to Pool members on May 15th with full instructions regarding the nomination of delegates for the ensuing year.

On page 2 of the membership list restrictions regarding the making of nominations are given. On the last page an extract from the Pool by-laws is printed giving the qualifications of delegates.

On the second last page is a form for the nomination of delegates. These nominations must be returned to and received at the head office of the Alberta Wheat Pool, Lougheed Building, Calgary, not later than five o'clock on the 30th day of June, 1930.

Qualifications of delegates are as follows:

(1) No one shall hold office as a delegate unless he is a member entitled to vote and is resident in the sub-district for which he may be elected as a delegate and is a grower of wheat or a share crop vendor, purchaser, tenant, lessor or lessee of wheat land.

(2) The office of delegate shall be deemed to be vacated when it is declared by the Board to be vacant.

(3) The Board shall forthwith declare the office of delegate to be vacant when a delegate:

(a) Ceases to be a resident in the sub-district which he represents;

(b) Ceases to be a member entitled to vote;

(c) Ceases to be a grower of wheat or a share crop vendor, purchaser, tenant, lessor or lessee of wheat land;

(d) Is recalled;

(e) Makes default in the performance of any of his obligations under the marketing contract with the Pool;

(f) Is expelled from membership;

(g) Accepts an office of profit with the Pool other than that of delegate;

(h) Becomes a director;

(i) Dies;

(j) Resigns;

(k) Becomes an officer or employee of any concern carrying on business in competition with the Pool.

Following the receipt of completed nomination forms, ballots will then be made up covering the respective Wheat Pool sub-districts and mailed to each member for voting in the election of Wheat Pool delegates.

**Changes in Selling Agency Staff**

The Canadian Wheat Pool has recently announced the promotion of Charles Folliott to the position of Assistant Sales Manager. The duties entailed in the selling of the Pool's huge quantities of wheat have increased greatly with the growth and development of the organization, and it has been necessary to augment the expert staff in the wheat sales division accordingly. Mr. Folliott has been in charge of the coarse grains division of the Central Selling Agency since the organization was created six years ago. The wheat sales division of the Pool is now administered by George McIvor, General Sales Manager, and D. R. McIntyre and C. Folliott, Assistant Sales Manager.

Robert C. Steele succeeds Mr. Folliott in the coarse grains division. He has been Chief Inspector in Winnipeg for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool for the past three years and is well known to the grain trade locally. Mr. Steele served as technical advisor to the Saskatchewan Royal Commission which investigated the grain business last year.

**News & Views**

R. M. Tribe, Jenner.—"I received copy of McPhail speech, for which kindly accept thanks. Wishing you every success in the gigantic struggle now being put up against our organization, which we must all stand by and sustain."

F. D. Lipsett, secretary of the Winterburn Local, writes that at the annual meeting, which was addressed by James Watson, fieldman, a resolution was passed expressing full sympathy with the attitude of the selling agency and the manner in which their wheat is being handled.

W. E. Culler, of Warner, writes: "The Pool, wishing to be good to the members last fall by paying them \$1.00 basis Winnipeg instead of 85c as before, has put a lot of people in a tight place this Spring because no payment has come in. I for one hope the members will stick."

A report from London states that the British Government has definitely decided to establish regulations requiring a minimum percentage of British wheat flour in every loaf baked in Britain. The minimum will be varying, not a fixed figure, and it is understood that something between 6 per cent and 15 per cent is called for.

Chas. F. Haley, Mokena, Ill.—I must say again that I admire your pluck in the stand you have taken in managing our Pool, and I believe that enough agitation and publicity will convince sensible people we are only asking a square deal which will give to the consumer that which now goes to the speculators and middle men, who really benefit only themselves."

The Saskatchewan Legislature recently passed an amendment to the Distress Act which provides that, where seizure of agricultural products is made belonging to a member of a non-profit co-operative association, where such member is under contract to deliver these products to the association, such products must be delivered to and sold through the agency or co-operative association.

New contracts have recently been received covering acreages of 300 or more, as follows: Mrs. Maria Hildebrand, Skiff, 300; John D. Hill, Killam, 500; Gottfried Tarnasky, Hilda, 300; G. S. Gunderson, Claresholm, 300; John Hallas, Idlesleigh, 300; T. N. Heard, Macleod, 300; Alberta J. Anderson, Carmangay, 300; W. Burgess, Vulcan, 400; and Herbert Limbrough, Pullman, Wash., 640 acres.

During the month of April, 415 contracts were received by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Regina, as compared with a total of 235 contracts received during the same month of 1929. Of the contracts

received during April, 1930, 65 per cent of the wheat contracts and 63 per cent of the coarse grains contracts, were signed by farmers who have never belonged to the Pool organization.

In a recent circular letter addressed to all Alberta Pool elevator agents, J. H. Turner, general superintendent, suggests that a general cleaning up of the elevators and premises should be undertaken. The circular mentions that many agents are maintaining neat tidy premises, but others have allowed rubbish to accumulate and the elevator surroundings are unsightly. The elevator department is desirous that each elevator plant should be neat and clean and have the appearance of well-kept property.

*The Western Producer.*—When we think of all the advantages that the agricultural industry has made in the last twenty-five years, we can honestly look back on a period of progress in the industry. And if we think more carefully and minutely we will see that every advance that has been made, has been due in whole or in part, to groups of farmers working together and seeking a solution to immediate problems. The big things that have been accomplished have been accomplished through co-operative effort. In these days of modern business, the unorganized industry is helpless.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has 240 British-made engines installed in Pool elevators in that Province, according to a news item in the *Western Producer*. The cost of these is over \$265,000. British-made engines have measured up to the demands of the market and are easily and cheaply operated and require a minimum of repairs. The news item remarks that it is natural that the Pool organization should look into the matter of utilizing British-made equipment wherever possible. Of course Canadian industries are naturally given preference over all others after price and quality have been taken into consideration.

During 1929 the construction company of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., built 52 elevators at country points throughout that Province, according to figures recently made public. In addition, twenty-six old elevators were torn down and re-built. The Wheat Pool Construction Company, Limited, also supervises the maintenance of 1,048 country elevators. What the 1930 building program will be has yet to be decided. In all likelihood it will be planned at the annual meeting of delegates, to be held some time during the month of June, in Regina.

During the recent session of the Saskatchewan Legislature the Co-operative

Marketing Associations Act was amended to provide that:

"Every person who, having knowledge of the existence of a marketing contract between a member and an association, wilfully either induces, aids or abets anyone to deliver or sell, or accepts, or receives for sale or for auction or for display for sale, any agricultural product which is the subject matter of such contract, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200. The burden of proof shall be upon the accused."

The Owlseye U.F.A. and Pool Local held a joint meeting with the U.F.W.A. on April 26th. The following resolution was passed:

"That we go on record as expressing our complete confidence in the management of the Wheat Pool, and that we strongly support the Pool in its present selling policy, and that we extend to the executive our fullest sympathy in the trying period which the organization is passing."

"The members of this Local also wish to express the satisfaction to the head office at the splendid service the agent, George Harte, has given the members. A hearty and friendly feeling exists between the members and the agent."

## Reports of U.F.A. Nominating Conventions Held to Date

Below we publish brief reports of nominating conventions of U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Associations which have been held since our last issue went to press. Six U.F.A. candidates have now been nominated. Mrs. J. W. Field's nomination for Grouard was reported in our last issue. In all old constituencies represented by U.F.A. members in the last Assembly the former members have been renominated. In the new combined constituency of Okotoks-High River, Sam Brown, member for the old constituency of High River, withdrew in favor of Hon. George Hoadley. Conventions held in the five constituencies were as follows:

### Okotoks-High River

Following the withdrawal of Sam Brown, representative for High River in the last Legislature, Hon. George Hoadley was accorded the unanimous nomination of the U.F.A. convention of the new High River-Okotoks constituency. Mr. Brown, thanking his constituents for their support, mentioned that when the U.F.A. assumed office in 1921 only two representatives with Legislative experience were included in their numbers, one of these being the representative for Okotoks, Mr. Hoadley. He felt that the new combined constituency would be fortunate to have as its representative a Cabinet Minister of Mr. Hoadley's length of experience. Opposition to Mr. Brown's withdrawal was expressed by his nominator, J. C. Rhodes, but Mr. Brown reiterated his determination not to stand. The chairman, H. C. Wingate, accordingly declared Mr. Hoadley the choice of the convention.

In addressing the delegates, Mr. Hoadley paid a warm tribute to the work of Mr. Brown in the Legislature during the past nine years. Dealing with criticisms of the Government's policy on the grounds of extravagance, Mr. Hoadley stated that on the contrary a saving of \$900,000 a year had been effected since 1921 in administration costs, although the scope of the services had been greatly enlarged. He reviewed the negotiations leading to the transfer to the Province of the natural resources, and dealt with the work of his

own departments, of Agriculture and Health.

Garfield Sloane, of Cayley, and Gordon Walker, M.L.A., of Claresholm, spoke briefly of the good work of Mr. Brown at Edmonton.

Election of officers for the new constituency association resulted as follows: president Henry Goodwin; vice-presidents, Mrs. H. B. MacLeod and Duncan McIntyre; directors, Geo. McVicar and G. H. Beatty.

### Didsbury

Forty-seven accredited delegates and a hundred or more visitors were in attendance at the annual convention of the Didsbury U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held at Acme on May 10th. A. B. Claypool, the member since 1921, was again nominated by 42 votes to 5, G. G. Crabb's name having been also placed in nomination. The entire support of the constituency was pledged to Mr. Claypool, Mrs. Cora J. Kerns states. Mr. Claypool's address to the convention was short, but he spent some time answering questions relating to various Provincial matters.

Three resolutions were passed; the first proposed to reduce license fees on automobiles by \$10 each and raise the gasoline tax to make up the deficiency; the second favored reversion to the old method of bringing resolutions before the Annual Convention, without submission first to

the smaller conventions; and the third requested the Wheat Pool to take steps toward the manufacture of flour and cereals for home consumption.

F. G. Brown, Acme, was elected president for the coming year; Mrs. H. W. Wood is vice-president; W. J. Scheidt is director-at-large and the other directors are J. J. Crabb, Mrs. Harry Bradyen, Mrs. G. Prime, J. S. Earle, Mrs. F. Atkinson, F. H. Spalding, David Irvine and Mrs. West. Mr. Earle was re-appointed secretary by the executive. The report of the treasurer showed \$200 on hand.

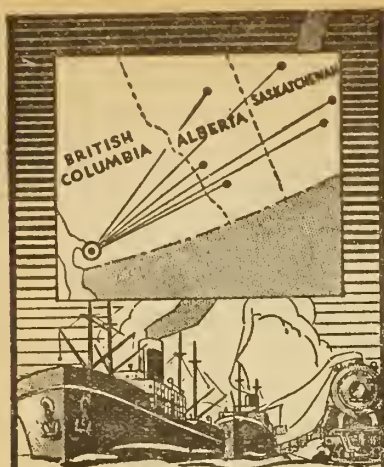
Some indignation was expressed at the statements of A. E. Ottewell, of the University, relative to the possibility of producing wheat at 50 cents a bushel; several delegates felt that his statement was being used as propaganda detrimental to agriculture.

The ladies of Acme served a bountiful luncheon at noon and again at six o'clock; in consideration of which those present collected \$30 as a contribution to the organization's funds.

Attorney-General Lymburn gave an interesting address at the evening meeting, which was very largely attended, B. Brown acting as chairman.

### St. Albert

At the convention held at Morinville on May 10th, Omer St. Germain was nominated as U.F.A. candidate for the constituency, states a report from T. D. Cunningham, who acted as convention secretary. Horace Montpetit was chairman. Mr. St. Germain's was the only name placed in nomination, and he was therefore declared the unanimous choice of the meeting. He gave a short address, thanking those present for their support. Addresses were given also by Glen Storie, and Donald MacLachlan, U.F.A. Direc-



## Save On Freight Charges

EVERY time a merchant of your community imports goods at a high freight rate he must either sell at a high price or accept a smaller profit. Both procedures are inimical to the prosperity of Western Canada.

The lowest freight rate from the United Kingdom, Europe or Eastern Canada to the prairie provinces is via the Panama Canal and the Port of Vancouver. Prairie consignees are saving thousands of dollars annually by adopting the via Vancouver route. The development of this new trade channel is increasing Western Canadian payrolls and keeping our money in Western Canada. Are merchants in your community importing their goods via Vancouver?

1-2 FP

### SHIP VIA VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

## "AT ELECTION TIMES AND IN BETWEEN"

I find my file of *The U.F.A.* most useful," writes a member of the U.F.W.A. And it is twice as useful if you have an INDEX.

Send for a copy of the 1929 index—it costs only 25 cents.

*The U.F.A.*

Lougheed Building

Calgary

## CANCER

and Tumors successfully treated (removed) without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for free Sanatorium book Dr. WILLIAMS SANATORIUM 525 University Av., Minneapolis, Minn.



tors for East and West Edmonton and for Athabasca, respectively.

Representatives were present from the following U.F.A. Locals: Legal, Cardiff, Villeneuve, Cunningham, St. Albert, Proulx, Mearns, Tellier, Morinville, Naimao U.F.W.A., Busby and Riviere Qui Barre. Mr. Cunningham writes that close to seven hundred persons were present, and that Mr. St. Germain was enthusiastically received.

## Red Deer

George W. Smith, the member of the Legislature for Red Deer since 1921, was re-nominated at the U.F.A. convention held in Red Deer on May 13th, according to reports in the daily press. Twenty-four delegates and about sixty visitors were present; Horace Meeres, of Condor, presided.

Mr. Smith gave a comprehensive review of the work of the Legislature during the past few years, especially of matters affecting the Red Deer constituency. Donald Cameron, M.L.A., for Innisfail, also gave a short address.

A public meeting, in the evening, was addressed by Hon. R. G. Reid who replied to criticisms of the U.F.A. Government and appealed for support for the best administration Alberta had ever had.

## Sturgeon

S. A. Carson, who has represented Sturgeon Provincial Constituency in the Legislature since 1921, was again nominated at the U.F.A. Convention held in the Civic Block, Edmonton, on May 13th. D. C. West, of Waskatenau, and Mrs. A. H. Warr, Provincial president of the U.F.W.A., were also nominated; Mrs. Warr declined to stand, and on a vote being taken Mr. Carson was given a large majority. According to a report in the *Edmonton Journal*, delegates were in attendance from the following Locals: Naimao, Lamoureux, Belmont, Sunnyside, Notre Dame, Poplar Lake, Bon Accord, Waskatenau, Vimy, Radway Centre, Willow Springs, Clyde, Tawatinaw, Woodgrove, Flat Creek, Abee, Rochester, Opal-Coronado, Gibbons, Elbridge and Boyle.

"The right of free speech is not the right to state that there are so many milestones on the Dover road. It is the right of controversy."—George Bernard Shaw, in an address which the British Government had refused permission to broadcast failing a guarantee that nothing controversial would be said.

Little Girl: "Please, have you a sheep's head?"

Facetious Butcher: "No, my dear; only my own."

Little Girl: "It won't do. Mother wants one with brains in it."—*Winnipeg Weekly News*.

Reveller (who has rung bell violently at 2 a.m.): "Does Dr. Brown live here?"

Medico: "Yes, I am Dr. Brown."

Reveller: "Dr. James Brown?"

Medico: "Yes, yes."

Reveller: "Dr. James Brown of Wavenden avenue?"

Medico: "Merciful heavens! Of course. What is it?"

Reveller: "The first of April."—*London Opinion*.

## How Will You Vote?

How will you vote, fellow farmer,  
When Election Day comes 'round?  
When next you go to the polling-booth  
Where will your "1" be found?  
Will you cast your vote as your father did  
For the flunkies of corporate greed?  
Or vote for the men who have stood by you  
In the hour of your utmost need?

All men like yourselves, with their roots  
in the soil,

Who have suffered and pinched with you  
Or will you go back to the party hack  
As you were wont to do?

Will you listen again to their sad refrain  
As they peddle their padded "FACTS"?  
And they promise you anything under the  
sun,

But won't get off your backs.

They will shed fresh tears they have  
saved for years,

Yes, and look you square in the eye;  
But don't be a fool, it's the same old school  
And they're hunting political pie.

They're doing their worst at the present  
time

To make you forsake your cause.  
They'll promise you even a heaven on  
earth

If you'll just let them make your laws.

But be sure at last that the time has  
passed

When we can be caught in their snares.  
So let us just prove to them, once and for  
all,

We can manage our own affairs.  
So let us roll out in our thousands,  
And make them rue the day  
When they went the length of pitting  
their strength  
Against the U.F.A.!

"SANDY"

Carmangay.

**Editorial Note:** As written by our contributor the fourth line in the above verses read: "Where will your 'X' be found?" The use of the "X" has, however, been abandoned in Alberta Provincial elections, in favor of the preferential system of voting. Under the preferential system the voter marks his ballot with the numerals 1, 2, 3, etc., in the order of his preferences, placing the number 1 opposite the candidate who is his first choice for election. In Federal elections the old method of marking the ballot, with the letter "X" is still used.

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

Immigration to Canada for the fiscal year April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930, totalled 163,288, a decrease of 4,434 or three per cent compared with the previous 12 months. Of the total, 64,082 were from the British Isles, 30,727 from the United States, 30,332 of Northern European races, and 38,147 of 33 other races. British immigration for the 12 months under review increased 5,202 over the previous 12 months, immigration from the United States increased 167; of Northern European races the increase was 753, while of all other races the decrease was 10,556.

From April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930, the number of Canadians who had gone to the United States intending to stay there and returned to Canada for permanent residence was 29,830. These are not included in the immigration returns

## New U.F.A. Locals

A. Fontaine and A. Furlmel were elected president and secretary, respectively, of the new "A Fontaine" U.F.A. Local organized in Beaver River constituency, in the St. Paul district.

Bay Tree U.F.A. Local was organized recently in Peace River constituency, near Pouce Coupe. Geo. Sheppard was elected president and R. Tremblay secretary; Mr. Sheppard was organizer of the Local.

T. D. Cunningham was the organizer of St. Albert U.F.A. Local, in the district of the town of that name. Jos. Arcaud is president and Mrs. Pierre Bellerose secretary.

Cunningham U.F.A. Local in St. Albert constituency, was named for its organizer, T. D. Cunningham. Norbert L. Hirondelle was elected president and Henry Cunningham secretary.

Mearns U.F.A. Local, in Morinville district, St. Albert constituency, was organized recently by T. D. Cunningham, who was elected secretary. Geo. Halley is president.

Cardiff U.F.A. Local, in St. Albert constituency, was organized by T. D. Cunningham, with Jos. Caouette as president and L. McLaughlin as secretary.

John Graf and Henri A. Dupuis are named as officers of the new Morinville U.F.A. Local, in St. Albert constituency. T. D. Cunningham organized this Local.

M. E. Tellier was elected president and Mike Hanley secretary of the new Tellier U.F.A. Local, near Morinville, in St. Albert constituency. T. D. Cunningham was the organizer.

Adjuter Garant, organizer of Peavine U.F.A. Local, was elected secretary, while A. J. Desnoyers is president. This Local, which begins with eleven paid up members, is in the Donnelly district, in Grouard constituency.

"Proulx" was the name chosen for a new U.F.A. Local, in St. Albert constituency, organized with T. D. Cunningham. It has five paid-up members, and the officers are Oscar Caron and G. P. Martineau.

Riviere Qui Barre U.F.A. Local, with five paid-up members, was organized recently by T. D. Cunningham. It is in the Morinville district, St. Albert constituency, and the officers are Walter T. Nobert and Farquhar D. McRae.

T. D. Cunningham was the organizer of the new Villeneuve U.F.A. Local in St. Albert constituency, which has five paid up members. Joseph Hebert and Joseph Savoie are the officers.


Victor Gravel and John McCloy are the officers of the new Busby U.F.A. Local, which begins with five paid up members. T. D. Cunningham organized this Local, in the St. Albert constituency.

Gainford U.F.A. Local was organized at a meeting of farmers of the district, with six charter members. It is in the Stony Plain constituency, and the officers are W. Youngs, president, and Roland Ryley, secretary.

Paul Chmiller, in charge of the organization meeting of Leroux U.F.A. Local, in Beaver River constituency, was elected secretary. John Kossowan is president.

Eight members have paid dues to the new Lake Isle U.F.A. Local, in the Lac Ste. Anne constituency. Donald MacLeod is president and Wm. C. Horne secretary.

Dan Foisy was the organizer in charge of the first meeting of the new Foisy U.F.A. Local, in the Beaver River constituency, and was elected secretary. Eugene Foisy is president.



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THINK! Every year your loss is increasing. Every year you pay a tax in the form of losses due to weeds. Save your crops. Exterminate weeds with

# ATLACIDE

the famous non-poisonous weed killer. Sure and safe. Apply as a powder with our Atlacide Duster Can—or use as a liquid, if desired. Learn more about it by writing at once to

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Saskatoon      Winnipeg      Edmonton

# SAVE...!



Save  
for  
Old Age

Small regular sums saved over a period of years will make your old age comfortable and free from care. Open a Savings Account today.

## THE BANK OF TORONTO

H. B. HENWOOD, General Manager  
J. A. WOODS, Western Superintendent, Winnipeg

The BANK for SAVINGS

## —FREE!—

### Are You Safe from Lightning?

Over five hundred people were killed by Lightning last year. Nearly twenty million dollars in property was destroyed.

Your family, you yourself, or your home may be next—unless protected by a standard, government-approved system. Your life is too precious, your property too valuable to leave unprotected; at the mercy of nature's most terrible menace. Especially since protection is so simple and inexpensive.

The Eastern Townships System of protection has been recognized as standard for nearly 50 years. It bears the approval of the government, leading insurance bureaus, and scientific laboratories. It is inexpensive to install, and lasts a lifetime. If your buildings are still unprotected, write for our interesting booklet giving the simple rules of safety from lightning, and

#### Lightning

#### ITS CAUSE AND PREVENTION

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## NEXT STEP IN CO-OP. MARKETING

(Continued from page 22)

have weeks and months with which to work it through the cure and put it on the market as the people or the consumers want it. We have that problem more acutely than you have because, as I say, our hogs come to market in a bigger run than yours. Our winters are more severe and the natural flow of hogs to market is in the fall. We can't spread it out on a live hog basis as much as you are doing, and even you are not spreading it out enough to protect yourselves to the fullest advantage. To remedy this as producers, we must do exactly as our packers are already doing. Freeze them when they are cheap and bring them out as cured meat when the wholesale meat price is based on higher priced live hogs during the season of a shortage in delivery of live hogs. You probably have noticed that the price line on cured meat goes up quicker, higher and stays longer than the price line of live hogs.

Then there is another reason we think we have to get into the business owing to our peculiar condition inside Canada. When we started our pool in 1924, we had eight big packers in Canada in addition to the smaller packers, of which you find one or two around each yard. We had a certain amount of competition on the yards. As soon as the packers realized the control we were getting, they made their master-move in a consolidation, and today in Canada we have two big packers. We have Swift's, a world-wide organization, and Canada Packers, a Canadian-wide organization. We have a few small concerns, but they are not big factors on the market. We have the tariff wall of the United States to the South. Our old country markets, which are desirable, are a long way off. Our home market is our valuable market. It is a market that we want to get but to get to that market in Canada, we have to go through these two big packing concerns. It is pretty hard for us as an organization to play those packers one against the other, to gain a competitive price. We are doing the best we can, but we have troubles.

We feel that a solution of this problem is to take one step further. We realize that as producers we should be producers of foodstuffs, not of raw material. It is up to us to carry our production clear to the place where consumption starts, not just to the gates of the packing house, where the packing house stands in between us and the consumer, as a toll gate and in control of the situation.

## "COUNTERVAILING" DUTIES

(Continued from page 11)

Increase in general tariff rate, with reduction in British preferential rate, on malt and malt derivatives; increase in general tariff rate on barley.

Free listing of a wide range of hospital and sick-room supplies and equipment.

Free listing of all fresh vegetables and fresh fruits under the British preferential tariff, with provision for a minimum duty, effective the year round, under the general tariff. (Mr. Dunning explained that this had reference to Bermuda and the British West Indies.)

Extensions of the existing British preference on prepared vegetables, sauces, etc., and on canned meats.

Reductions in all rates on tractors valued at more than \$1,400 regardless of use.

Reductions, generally, in machinery for use in the tanning and ceramic industries, and in the carbonizing of lignite coal.

Free listing under the British preferential tariff, and reductions under all tariffs, on an extensive list of road-building machinery, and on fire-fighting equipment.

Reductions in the British preferential rate on typewriters, dictating and adding machines.

Free entry under the British preferential tariff, and reductions under all tariffs on washing machines.

Reductions generally on sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, polishers and domestic refrigerators.

Free entry under the British preferential tariff for all kinds of heating and cooking appliances, with increased general tariff rate on gas stoves and ranges.

Extension of existing British preference on all lighting fixtures and appliances.

Reductions in British preferential rates on enamelled hollowware, tinware used in shipping milk or cream, enamelled baths, tubs, sinks, etc.

## Conservative Amendment

On May 6th Hon. R. B. Bennett moved an amendment to the budget expressing the opinion that "while this House welcomes and approves of every measure that will afford to Canadian agriculture, industry and labor an equal opportunity and fair competition in the development of the rich and varied natural resources of the Dominion, and provide for the extension of inter-empire trade by mutually advantageous preferences and agreements, with due regard, in either case, to the interests of consumers, it is of opinion that the proposals which were submitted by the Minister of Finance on May 1st are in several important respects so completely at variance with the policies of this Government, as heretofore declared by its official leaders in Parliament and elsewhere, that this administration having lost the confidence of the country, cannot safely be entrusted with the direction of the fiscal policy of Canada nor the carrying into effect of proposals to which it has heretofore been opposed and which constitute a breach of its solemn pledges to the electorate, and which are deceptive, fail to estimate the financial results of their operations, and which create distrust of and contempt for representative institutions."

## Farmer Amendment

On May 8th a sub-amendment was moved by W. R. Fansher of Last Mountain, in behalf of the co-operating independent groups (U.F.A., Progressives and Labor), expressing the opinion that "the Government having definitely adopted the principle of increased protection, modified only by certain extensions of the British preference, it is to be regretted that more effective consideration has not been given to the position of agriculture and labor, but that, on the contrary, the changes made in the iron and steel schedules will result in an increased cost in respect of all structural work and the machinery of production; and further, that the best interests of Canada would be served by a more substantial increase in the British preference, particularly as affecting textiles and other articles of a similar character, together with a modification or abandonment of the regulations requiring a 50 per cent content, which have largely nullified the effect of any preference given;

"That a much larger proportion of our revenues should be provided for through direct taxation, more especially through the income tax;

"We further wish to state our conviction that these and other changes in our fiscal policies are not of themselves a solution of our modern economic problems, but that effective encouragement should be given to the development of co-operative principles, having regard to production, distribution and the utilization and control of credit."

## Vote on Budget

On May 15th, the budget was carried by 114 votes to 86, after the Farmer-



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Labor sub-amendment had been voted down by 177 to 19, and the Conservative amendment defeated by 124 votes to 64.

Opposed to the budget were the members of the Conservative party with the exception of Finlay Macdonald, member for Cape Breton South, and T. E. Simpson, member for West Algoma, who represent constituencies in which the iron and steel industry is extensively carried on, and by the U.F.A. members, with the exception of L. H. Jelliff, member for Lethbridge. H. B. Adshead, Labor member of East Calgary, who was endorsed by the U. F. A. at the last election, voted with the U.F.A. group against the budget, stating that as his principles were those of low tariff and free trade he could take no other course.

## Second Fortnightly Crop Report

Issued by the Department of Agriculture, Province of Alberta, May 10, 1930.

Reports from numerous correspondents throughout the Province indicate that 95 per cent of the wheat seeding is completed. Much of the wheat is above ground and while growth is slow, due to continued cool weather, germination is uniform and the crop is of excellent color.

From 35 to 40 per cent of oats and barley is already seeded and 70 per cent of sugar beets. The opinion generally expressed is that the wheat acreage is practically the same as that of last year, while the area devoted to coarse grains shows an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Moisture is sufficient for immediate needs in all parts of the Province. Those areas, however, which suffered severely from drought in 1929 will require continued and abundant rainfall if good yields are to be obtained. Weather during the past fortnight has been cool with frequent showers in which all parts of the Province have shared.

The season of 1929 did not induce satisfactory germination of wild oats and other weed seeds; consequently an unusually large number of weeds are growing this season. In some districts seeding has been delayed in order to destroy these weeds before the grain is sown.

In the central and northern parts of the Province pasture and hay are growing slowly and considerable killing of sweet clover is reported. Alfalfa in the irrigated districts is making rapid progress. The condition of pasture in the range areas is reported to be satisfactory and livestock is in reasonable good condition.

All correspondents report ample labor supply.

## THE DEMON OF OVER-PRODUCTION

*Manchester Guardian.*—Those who restrict the output of raw materials in order to keep the price up are looking to scarcity, instead of abundance, as their friend and human nature revolts at this inversion. With poverty and want spread over every square mile of the inhabited globe, how can we join in prayers that the dangerous bounty of the earth be diminished lest we be all ruined by falling prices? We cannot do so, and once we are clear on this point we may begin to emerge from the tunnel into which we have wandered with our eyes fixed solely upon production.

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## EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 6)

ant social services; of a number of facts essential to a proper understanding of the subject.

To take one instance. It has not been pointed out that as against the net increase of direct and indirect liabilities since 1921, there is a gain to be recorded in cash assets of over \$20,000,000; more than \$10,000,000 represented by deferred payments by the C.P.R. for the railways purchased from the Province; and \$10,000,000 by the Consolidated School Lands Fund.

To take another. It has not been pointed out that the U.F.A. Government financed the extension of old services, and the development of new services of the highest value to the people, up to 1927, entirely from

savings which had been made in administration; this being exclusive, however, of public debt.

Nor do the party opponents of the Government point out that increase in public debt in a growing Province may be counterbalanced by growing assets, and is not necessarily an evil. Nor do they state why, if it is good business for a commercial corporation to issue bonds to the public (when, in fact, such issues are commonly regarded as signs of expansion and prosperity) it is necessarily to be considered bad business to issue bonds to raise funds for the expansion of the business of the Province—that is to say, all the citizens of the Province.

These are just a few of many matters that will be dealt with in detail in articles to be published in later issues of *The U.F.A.*

## Election Officers Named

The returning officers for the forthcoming Provincial election have been appointed as follows, according to announcement made by John D. Hunt, Secretary of the Legislative Council of Alberta and Chief Electoral Officer:

Acadia—Thomas O. Stephenson. Alexandra—William G. Urquhart. Athabaska—Martin William Hitching.

Beaver River—James R. Chapdelaine. Bow Valley—Jonathan M. Wheatley.

Calgary—John Morton Miller. Camrose—William James Brady. Clover Bar—Frederic C. Smith. Cardston—Frank Leavitt. Cochrane—Artell A. Hall. Coronation—John G. Cross. Cypress—Stephen Weidman.

Didsbury—Ian U. MacLennan. Drumheller—John Alexander McKay.

Edmonton—William George Macfarlane. Edson—Edward Albert Greenberg. Empress—Joseph Muza.

Gleichen—Frank Skeane. Grouard—John White. Grande Prairie—Percy John Tooley.

Hand Hills—Captain N. J. MacCrimmon.

Innisfail—George Morison.

Lacombe—Cuthbert Wolferstan. Lac Ste. Anne—William Matheson. Leduc—Ester Williams. Lethbridge—Charles Edward Cameron. Little Bow—Donald Sinclair.

Macleod—Alfred J. MacGowan. Medicine Hat—Peter Marnock Simpson.

Nanton—Claresholm—Ralph C. Jessup. Okotoks—High River—Francis Joseph Gough. Olds—George C. Peattie.

Peace River—George L. Watt. Pembina—Archibald R. Brown. Pincher Creek—Duncan C. McDougall. Ponoka—A. D. Crawford.

Red Deer—Robert Barclay Welliver.

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FORD, MILLER & HARVIE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Patent Attorneys and Agents for all countries. 65 Canada Life Bldg., Calgary. Patent drawings and applications prepared by our own staff, ensuring secrecy and prompt service.

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD—BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries. Imperial Bank Bldg. Calgary.

Ribstone—Russell A. Beck. Rocky Mountain—James Ford.

St. Albert—Neil Ross. St. Paul—Joseph Albert Fortin. Sedgewick—Charles Patrick Hayes. Stettler—Emil Algot Hanson. Stony Plain—Reuben Larson. Sturgeon—Harry Speers.

Taber—Lester E. Helman. Vegreville—Michael J. O'Brien. Vermilion—H. Newman Stearns. Victoria—Stefan Eskow.

Wainwright—William J. Reynolds. Warner—Harold Campbell Morr. Wetaskiwin—Alexander P. Ewart. Whitford—William Shapka.

## U.F.A. Candidates Nominated

Grouard—Mrs. J. W. Field. Okotoks—High River—Hon. George Hoadley.

Didsbury—A. B. Claypool.

Red Deer—G. W. Smith.

St. Albert—O. St. Germain.

Sturgeon—S. A. Carson.

## Alberta's Financial Position

"Alberta Compares Favorably with Any Province"

(Red Deer Advocate)

In 1921 Premier Stewart stated that he was "appalled"—size up that word "appalled"—at the demands upon the treasury which were then in sight. He was speaking with reference to the guarantees given in connection with the northern railways and southern irrigation and drainage, and with advances for seed grain and relief in dry areas—there was some four millions in dried-out areas relief. The budget presented in 1921 failed to balance by over two millions; the spread was nearly three millions before the end of the year. New debt had been created in 1921 to the amount of 16 millions, and guaranteed liability had been increased by 5½ millions. During each of the last four years the revenues have more than equalled the expenditures.

Had it not been for the Dominion Government taking over the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railway guarantees, the Province would have gone broke. As it was, Alberta was left responsible for the 35 millions of guarantees for the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway, for the Canada Central, for the Alberta and Great Waterways, and for the Lacombe and Northwestern. The Canadian Pacific handled two of these northern roads for five years, taking the receipts and paying the expenses of operation, but the Province had to pay the charges on the debt. The capital loss on these railways to the Prov-

ince up to the end of 1929 was \$11,439,961. Then there were close on 20 millions since 1921 spent on roads and bridges, as well as the expenditures on public buildings, on railway maintenance, etc. Over 15 millions of bonds were floated in 1921, as well as nearly 4 millions on January 2, 1922. Even at and about Red Deer, two new steel bridges and approaches have been built and extended to the Gaetz Avenue road, the public buildings on the hill have been greatly extended, automatic telephone system installed, with a court house in sight. The present government made a wide extension of better road construction on a non-party basis; it has aided materially to bring the natural resources return legislation to fulfillment; it has provided competent business administration of phones, railways, and other public services; it has cleared the Province of the northern railways guarantees of 25 millions by selling three of them to the trans-continental railways. It has greatly developed the Province with roads and bridges, and other equipment; and it has greatly extended the public buildings in the university, asylums, and other public services. These things cost money. Over 33½ millions of the debenture debt today is self-sustaining, and a further amount revenue producing, though not entirely self-sustaining.

## Junior Conference Fund

Previously acknowledged, \$205.

Lavoy U.F.W.A., \$5; Naples Juniors, \$5; Freedom U.F.A., \$5; Veteran U.F.W.A., \$5; Olds U.F.W.A., \$5; Arrowwood Juniors, \$5; Broadview U.F.A., \$5; Hillside U.F.A., \$5.

Rowley U.F.W.A., \$5; Dolcy U.F.A., \$5; Consort U.F.A., \$5; Milo U.F.W.A., \$5; Hazel Bluff Juniors, \$5; Raley U.F.W.A., \$5; Blackie U.F.W.A., \$5; Floral U.F.W.A., \$5.

Berrywater U.F.W.A., \$5; Tofeld U.F.A., \$5; Calgary U.F.W.A., \$5; Broadview U.F.A., \$5; Hillside U.F.W.A., \$5; Rainier U.F.W.A., \$5; Milo U.F.A., \$5.

White U.F.W.A., \$5; Ardenode U.F.W.A., \$5; Poplar Lake U.F.W.A., \$5; Maple U.F.W.A., \$5; Morrin U.F.A., \$5; Turin Juniors, \$5; Gwynne U.F.W.A., \$5; Willowdale U.F.W.A., \$5; Cayley U.F.W.A., \$5; Coaldale U.F.W.A., \$5; St. Mary's U.F.A., \$5; Three F's Juniors, \$5.

Waskatenau Juniors, \$10; Bismark U.F.A., \$5; Wide Awake U.F.A., \$5; Okotoks U.F.W.A., \$5; Horse Hill U.F.W.A., \$5; Loughheed U.F.W.A., \$5; Westlock U.F.A., \$5; Glenada Juniors, \$5; Morrin U.F.W.A., \$5.

Morrin Juniors, \$5; Roseleaf U.F.W.A., \$5; Dalemead Juniors, \$5; Hastings Coulee Juniors, \$10; Science Mound U.F.A., \$5; Wide Awake Juniors, \$5.

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